ction Sales.

SALE OF JEWELRY
AT CUTLERY,
AUCTION.
stock of Jewelry will be closed ... Also an invoice of

T CUTLERY,

be sold without reserve at our Sales-
...
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

HOLD FURNITURE,
AUCTION.

March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., we ... Lake street, a large ... of Furniture, &c., consisting ... Marble Top Bureaus and Wash- ... lined with zinc, Sofas, Cane and ... Easy and Rocking Chairs, Piano ... Wardrobes, French and Cottage ... Work Tables and Stands, Parlor ... Centre Tables, Book Cases and Bed- ... a general assortment of House- ... Also a lot of Second-Hand Furniture, ... in good order.

SALE POSITIVE.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

AND SHOES AT AUC-
... NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner ... TUESDAY, March 18th, at 9½ o'clock
Men's and Youth's Boots, Women's Boots and Shoes.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GOODS AND CLOTHING
... S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake, corner of ... MONDAY, March 17th, WEDNESDAY, ... March 21st, will be sold black ... satinets, cottonades, checks, ... sheeting, bleached sheeting. Also, in- ... Yankee notions, jewelry and furnish- ... and oil cloths, at private sale.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Rooms 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn-St.
(OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.)

REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
... Sold for Par Funds.
... all purchasers unknown to
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NICKERSON,
Lake street, cor. Franklin
REGULAR SALES ON
AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
... Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and ... Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods ... and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the ... retail trade.
Advances made when required. Con- ... solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

St. Louis.

E. MORGAN.
GOVERNMENT SALE
St. Louis, Missouri,
OF
Manufactured Tobacco
AND
HIDES,
ON
MORNING, MARCH 17,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
... 107 Fourth and 58 Vine streets, ... Captain William Myers.
Tobacco, 51 hhds
201 boxes Chewing, choice brands.
... Treasury Notes.
E. & W. MORGAN,
Auctioneers.

Chandlers.

HARDENBERGH,
CHANDLERS,
SAILMAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
HEMP AND CORDAGE,
Water St., Chicago.
... at the lowest market prices ... Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath ... Bagging, Canvass, ... Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Oakum, &c. &c.

Flax and Hemp Twines,
AND TENTS,
Awnings, Wagon Covers,
Flags, Etc., Etc.,
... order at the shortest notice.

FOR SIBLEY TENT.
... SAN'S & SONS
HOIST WHEEL
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
G. M. HARDENBERGH

HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
and Retail Dealers in
AND CORDAGE,
Water St., Cor. Wells,
... attention of the Trade to our ... we have the largest and ... in the West of
MANILLA ROPE,
... BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
PITCH, TAR, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
... PITCH AND FELTING.
... TWINES, all qualities,
... TWINES,
... lines or barrels,
SASH AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES.
Flax and Hemp Twines
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TENTS! TENTS!
... kind required for
GOVERNMENT USE.
... notice. We also manu- ... celebrated
ARMY TENT
... FLAGS,
BANNERS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
... as per Army Regulations
... hand and made to order.
... TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

Commission Merchants.

RUSSELL, PRODUCE
MERCHANT—Office, 18 South ... Chicago, Ill.
Refer to ... Powell & Co., N. Y.; ... Dooliver & Co. ... Blackmar & Gilbert, Buffalo; ... Co., Chicago.

WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... street, New York.
... Consignments to the above firm ... Agent, 122 South Water street.

BURNE & WETHERBE
Commission Merchants,
... corner Wells and South Water sts.
... C. F. WETHERBE.

BURBANK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... Cor. South Water and Clark sts.
... Dearborn st.
... BALL | GEO. P. COLT.

WOOLSEY & CO.,
Successors to L. D. Wilson.
Produce Commission Merchants
... South Water street.
... Consignments.

MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... of Pork, Flour, Grain, ... Nos. 23 and 25 South Water ...

ADVANCES MADE BY
... No. 5 Board of Trade Build- ... Provisions and Highwines.
... JONES & CO., New York.
... be held here in store until the ... to New York, or if shipped, ... and made on bills of lading.

BACKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... South Water Street.

SMITH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6231.
... Consignments to our order ... New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... Chicago.
... & CO., No. 8 City Buildings.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the celebrated actress,
MISS JULIA DALY.
Who has been received with a perfect furore of applause, and nightly called before the curtain at the end of each act.
Songs and Dances Nightly.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 15th, will be acted for the ... the ... Charles Gayler's ... comedy, in three acts, entitled
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
PAMELIA APPLEBY ... JULIA DALY.
THE TRUE ONLY YANKEE GAL.
Introducing her beautiful Tyrolean song, "The Mountain High," the celebrated ... song ... "cum-diskee-doo," and a famous Chorus.
GRAND DANCE ... Miss Fanny ...
To conclude with the brilliant Comedy of
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs. Oakley ... Miss Julia ...
Mr. Oakley ... Mr. ...

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
(LATE METROPOLITAN HALL),
Corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets.
Saturday Evening, March 15th,
Saturday Evening, March 15th.
The original and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—E. P. CHRISTY, ... originator of the present popular style of Ethiopian ... having retired, is now succeeded by ... who, having a company of gentlemen under ... management unsurpassed by any other troupe ... receive a share of that patronage so liberally ... upon his predecessor for fifteen years ... are hereby notified that this is the only ... now in existence having rights to the name of ...
Respectfully, ... W. A. CHRISTY,
Successor to E. P. CHRISTY.
EVERYTHING NEW, ORIGINAL AND ...
Secure Your Seats Early.
ADMISSION ...
Reserved Seats ...
Seats may be secured daily from 10 A. M. ... at the Hall, commencing FRIDAY, March 14.
CHARLES WADSWORTH, ...

Wanted.

WANTED—To Exchange an improved Farm in Green County, Wisconsin, for a good assortment of Liquors. Address ... Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange, ... acres of Improved Land in Rock County, ... for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots and ... Groceries. Will pay part cash if required. ... P. O. Box 3017, Chicago.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in taking care of a child. Inquire at ... Madison street. Good references required.

WANTED.—A foreign Lady, experienced Milliner, desires a situation ... Speaks the German, Scandinavian and ... languages. Address Box 3659.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener or Farmer, by one who thoroughly understands his business. He is accustomed to take charge of a gentleman's place, understands ... also stock, etc., and can be seen for two days at ... East Randolph street. The best of references given.

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books here ... years, and can give good references. Address ... this office.

WANTED.—A Safe, weighing from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds. Give full description, name of manufacturer, kind of lock, &c., ... can be seen and lowest price. Address Post Office Box 874.

WANTED.—At the Warren House, 325 Kinzie st., a few more Boarders, where pleasant rooms and board will be given. ... $3.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. ... board $1.65 per day.

WANTED.—To Rent, by a small family, a comfortable house, with three ... rooms and two or three other rooms, partly or ... furnished, or unfurnished. Would prefer ... fifteen minutes' walk of the Tremont. ... second floor would answer, if near ... Address stating No. and street, J. W., Box 368.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South ... street, between Monroe and Madison streets. ... Office Box 3668.
MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business ... proprietor to the times. Every man employed ... will ... send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 3123.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell J. ... new improved ... for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c. ... Secured by copyright. Agents making from ... per day. For particulars inquire at J. ... Office, No. 2 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. ... enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEASE
FIVE OR TEN ACRES OF LAND.
West Side of the city preferred.
Apply to ... J. L. LEE, 21 Clark street.

WANTED—To buy for Cash, a Lot on Clark street, North of Van Buren ... Inquire at 116 Randolph street.
G. W. ...

WANTED.—A good House, suitable for a first-class Boarding House, in the South Division, north of Adams street. Furnished ... that of a good house by addressing ... Office Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, having a long lease yet to run, and now rented to good paying ... tenants, at rates that yield a good percentage on the investment. The property consists of two ... dwellings on one of the best business streets in the city. The property and location is good for a first class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or part in ... Inquire of ... THOMAS CARBINE, at 186 Randolph street, (up stairs).

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper, accountant or cashier, by a man of ... years experience in a first class house in this city. ... references given from last employers. Address Box 3623, Chicago.

WANTED! WANTED!
WANTED!!!
500 Agents Wanted,
MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new.
THE
FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE,
Retails for 50 cents.
PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New ... Retails for 25 cents.
Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, ... counties. 60 cts; colored in States, 50 cts.
Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts.
All of the above mailed to any part of the ... States on receipt of retail price in cash or ... red stamp and get circular giving particulars.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.
129 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago.
Sole agents for L. Prang & Co.'s Card Portraits, ... retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of 10c in ...
R. R. LANDON, Agent.
Post Office Box 4132.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED.—Any one having a furnished Cottage to rent, can hear of a good tenant by addressing ... Office Box 4223. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man of active business habits, in a wholesale grocery, transportation or commission house, as general or out-door clerk. He is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employers, and exceptionable reference given. ... as an object as a permanent situation. A line addressed to S. T., Post Office Box 38, will meet with prompt attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, from 1st of May next, a pleasant house in the South Division, with not less than ten rooms, and modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $300 per year. Any one having such a house can find a permanent paying tenant by addressing Box ... Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from ... two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand ... Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or ... E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education and ... rience in the practice of the Law, desires to form a partnership with some gentleman or firm of professional reputation and doing a good business in Chicago, or some considerable city of the West. Can command some business at any point. A fair bonus would be paid to secure a desirable connection. References as to character and professional qualifications exchanged. Address "A. B." Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Boarding.

BOARD, with furnished rooms, at No. 38 Monroe street, near Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 41 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 28 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at the ... HOUSE, corner State and ... streets. ... boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE SOLLITT HOUSE IS a large five story Brick Building, well finished ... furnished, situated in the centre of business, ... venient to Railroads, and is one of the best ... the city. Transient board one dollar per day. ... day boarders $3 per week. Rooms with board ... $3 to $4 per week. Also, a few good family ... vacant, and prices to correspond with the times.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the style, firm and name of Geo. B. Roberts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. B. Roberts is authorized to settle all dues and cancel all claims against the late firm.
GEO. B. ROBERTS,
T. SYLVESTER PAGE.
Chicago, March 1st, '62.
Geo. B. Roberts will continue in the Lumber business. Office on Clark street, near the Railroad ... Bridge.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., Book Keeper of the late firm, is entrusted with the settlement of the business.
Chicago, March 4th, 1862. JOHN R. ...
The subscriber gives notice to the friends and patrons of the late firm of Underwood & Co., that he will continue to do business as a General Commission Merchant under the name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., and at the office lately occupied by the firm, 203 South Water street.
F. L. UNDERWOOD.
Chicago, March 4th, 1862.
The Agency of the late firm of Underwood & Co. ... for SAWYER, WALLACE & Co., of New York City, ... this day terminated, we will be hereafter ... at Chicago by Mr. WM. AITCHISON, Jr., ...
Chicago, March 4th, 1862. SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

QUERY.—Why should ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	6.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	3.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
3 copies	4.00
5 copies	6.00
10 copies	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1862. NUMBER 213.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (3d $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (4w $7.00)	4.00
One Square, one month, (3m $8.00)	6.00
One Square, three months, (6m $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (9m $20.00)	15.00
One Square, one year	30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square may be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1862.

THE TAX ON FLOUR.

The item in the tax bill now before Congress levying ten cents per barrel on flour, has been stricken from the bill through the influence of a delegation of New York millers. We have not noticed the grounds on which the action was based, but we presume it was the impossibility of competing with the Canadian millers if the tax had been levied. The effect of the bill was noticed last week in the TRIBUNE. The West has abundant reason for congratulation at the action of Congress on this important subject.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

The clash of opinion in relation to the ability of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, in permitting the rebels at Manassas to escape without harm, is not confined to the West. In New York, the *Herald* and *Times* defend the General and call his acts good strategy; while the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* visit them with severest censure. In Cincinnati, the *Commercial* approves and the *Gazette* blames. Philadelphia and Boston the same difference exists, as we presume it does wherever the news has gone. It is observable that the journals that are in favor of short and decisive contest with the rebels, in favor of hitting treason in its most exposed part, in favor of confiscating rebel property, in favor generally of Mr. Stanton's policy, are savage in their censures, while the milk-sops and the sugar-plum fellows, almost without exception, are in ecstacies. In all the turmoil, there is one thing certain—the rebel army got away!

MANASSAS—THE DESERTED REBEL CAMPS.

THE OTHER SIDE OF POTOMAC STRATEGY.

The Washington reporters of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 13th give on interesting sketch of the aspect of things within the deserted rebel lines at Manassas, together with incidents of the evacuation by the rebels.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

The camps (log huts) west of Centreville, on the right of the road, were burned up clean, not an article worth anything being left. In the village were a large number of huts, which were not disturbed. A few camps and tents, however, near the church, were fired on Sunday night. The town and deserted camps, on entering, made the most perfect picture of desolation we have ever witnessed—the smoking ruins of the burnt camps, the fences down, houses deserted, windows out, doors ... filth and disorder upon all sides. A few blacks and squalid whites ran to the doors and out who were coming.

The graveyard near the church was full, and the area had been extended indefinitely by the removal of the fence which surrounded it, and the newly made graves numbered over ... In a tent close by was the body of a rebel soldier in a rude box, ready to deposit, but our men quietly interred in one of four newly dug graves—whom they had been dug for is of course unknown, and we can only surmise that they did not take time to bury their dead, and hastily loaded them into the trains. The graveyard is on the highest point of the Centreville range of hills, and directly in the rear of the forts which defend the turnpike road to the town. A more romantic place for a soldier's grave could not have been found. The church, which has been used for a hospital, is not materially injured; and the only buildings of which anything remain were those in which the officers were quartered or were in use by them.

Everybody who could get away around the whole country has gone; a few contrabands remain, who seem to have "charge of the place," but there is but little to care for. All the cattle and live stock, with a few exceptions, have been confiscated within a circuit of several miles around the camps, and not a fence-rail or post is left to mark the lines of former farms.

The heavy woods to the left and down to Manassas have all been cut down, thus presenting just such an appearance as we have on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Washington.

THOSE TERRIBLE BATTERIES.

The fortifications look, *at a distance*, formidable, extending from a point half a mile north of Centreville away off to the South as far as the eye can reach. We rode up to them, and found them merely dirt trenches and sand banks. They have been evidently laid out by an engineer who understood his business, but have been constructed by men who merely wanted to put in the time. *There has never been a single heavy gun mounted in them.* Embrasures have been made and *logs of wood run out* in all of them. All were so arranged, however, that field artillery could be used in them. The floors on which they could have stood were hemlock boards, on which a single discharge would not have lasted through a single discharge, but would have let the guns down into the sand.

Some of those on the left have wicker-work around the embrasures, which has apparently been done by some old negro basket-maker. In two of them were raw hides staked down with sand bags around the embrasures, but these were intended to rake a storming party, should we have marched up in front. The trenches around them are nicely arranged, so that our troops could have marched down and up the sides readily to make a bayonet charge. No timber has ever been placed in front to obstruct a passage, nor were the sides made perpendicular but at an angle.

Five of these forts command the road to Centreville, by which McDowell came in July. They extend over a line of a mile and a half, and are all connected by rifle pits dug deep enough to allow artillery to move along behind them without being seen in front, under the protection of sand banks from four to twelve feet thick.

No precaution appears to have been taken to prevent a flank movement in the rear of Centreville in anything like such a formidable manner as the front. The ground to the North is covered with a dense woods and stunted pines. A few dirt banks near Centreville, behind which artillery could have been shelter, were the only guards on their left.

A piece of dense woods, about a mile and a half from Centreville, would have afforded protection, from which, with siege guns, could have shelled them out in a few hours. There were a few places where they had had masked batteries in this piece of woods, and they have had a regiment in winter quarters there; but they were only on picket, and could have been easily driven in to the Centreville forts.

TO MANASSAS.

About noon Generals McClellan and McDowell, with their staffs, and two thousand cavalry for an escort, came up and took the road to Manassas. We fell in with them and followed on down to Manassas. All along to the left of the road was one continuous string of huts, tents and forts, all empty now—not a human being or animal showed themselves—not a sound save the clatter of the horses' hoofs, the shrill tones of the bugles, or the loud orders of the officers.

At Blackburn's Ford we saw the old battle-field of July 18th. The Butler house, which was between the two forces and had been riddled with shot and shell, had been repaired. It was here Beauregard was dining, and made such a narrow escape at the time. The tree tops bear the evidence of the way the shot and shell flew around. Large limbs were cut off, and tree tops twisted in a hundred directions, as though struck by lightning. The woods in which the New York Twelfth, the First and Second Michigan, and the Massachusetts were sent down has all been cut away, and we can now see where the Rebels had their artillery, upon the bank of Bull Run, behind a breast work of logs and drift.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans and three South Carolina regiments have been encamped near the Butler House for the winter, but started away some time ago. The artillery left a quantity of harness, etc. None of their tents were destroyed. Further down are the tents of a whole division, all pitched, as though the occupants had gone home to recruit and re-enlist, but had not yet returned.

The Plains of Manassas are really what their name implies. The time was when there were objects which obstructed the range of vision, but they are all gone now; for miles around we have an unbroken view. On the hills around are the camps still left, and a column of smoke away off to the right indicated that Manassas was on fire. Our cavalry had gone there during Monday night, and found the rear of the enemy still there; but they were burning the remaining property. A captain, by whose side we rode, told us of piles of new fresh clothes, swords, flags, &c; galloping ahead of the rest, we reached the Junction.

The sight here cannot be portrayed; the engine machine shops, the station-houses, all in ashes. On the track stood the wreck of the locomotive, and not far down the remains of four freight cars which had been burned; to the right five hundred barrels of flour had been store in, and a hundred barrels of vinegar and molasses had been allowed to try experiments in chemical combinations. Some barrels of pork and beef had been scattered around in the mud, and a few hundred yards down the track a dense cloud of smoke was rising from the remains of a factory which had been used for rendering up tallow and boiling bones. About a thousand good horses were stretched in a field close by, upon ... and remained unburied.

The wagon road to Manassas has been put in good condition by the plentiful use planks and logs; through the first piece of woods after leaving Centreville is a piece of "corduroy road," which is in terrible condition; the bodies of half a dozen horses who had broken their legs were scattered along the side, a testimony against these wretched inventions.

The road is now in as good condition as it it will be at any time for months; it has been widened for teams to pass; or two to go abreast. The turnpike road to Warrenton is in as fine condition as it ever was; the fields are in good order for moving artillery, and the side roads, or those of but little use, are very good. The roads are all good after we leave the old lines around Washington, and have been so for some time.

A VISIT TO BULL RUN.

Leaving the Junction, we all rode up to the Bull Run Battle-Field. The different positions occupied by the different forces were explained by Gen. McDowell. They are the same now as when we stood there on that memorable Sabbath. All was quiet through that now peaceful dale. The roar of the murderous artillery, the flash of the musketry and the groans of the wounded and dying seemed to be still ringing in our ears; but the chirping of the tree frogs, or a solitary bird perched upon a sheltered bush, was all that really broke the stillness.

As we halted for a moment, we noticed on the hill-tops a number of empty huts, along the ravines were the strong natural defenses, so lately garrisoned by the rebel hordes; but they have all gone now. Near the field where Colonel Cameron fell are log and broad trenches, only distinguished as graves by the new made earth, on which the grass, this last summer, has refused to grow. The hill-side, where Gen. Schenck led his division under the murderous fire, the ravine where the rebel cavalry outflanked us, the little old negro hut and other buildings they used as hospitals, are still there; the blood-stained floor covered with dirt. The stone bridge has been blown up and is now a heap of ruins. We rode across the field where our Parrot guns were lost, picked up a cannon ball and pushed on to Centreville, reaching here at dark.

The rebel army of the Potomac, from all appearances, has been at times strong in numbers and well entrenched. They may have had one hundred and fifty thousand men, but we much doubt if they have had over one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty thousand. Whether they could have been cut off last fall or this winter, or could have been driven from Manassas in confusion at any time, is not for us to decide. Such as they were they have gone hence. Contrabands coming in tell us that they said they will make a stand at Warrenton for the present, but will not fight this side of Gordonsville, and will force us to come to their mountain fastnesses to meet them.

THE NAVAL FIGHT AT HAMPTON ROADS.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The Surgeon of the U. S. Frigate Congress furnishes to the *Philadelphia Press* of the 15th an interesting statement of the recent engagement with the Merrimac, containing important details we have not seen in previous accounts:

REASON OF THE MERRIMAC'S ATTACK.

The commander of the Merrimac, Buchanan, was placed in possession of the fact that the Ericsson battery had left New York on Friday, and he saw that the blow at our fleet, which had been contemplated for some weeks, must be made at once. On Friday, we (the Congress) received orders to move down the stream at once. The senior officer, however, deemed it unadvisable to leave the Newport News batteries exposed without first consulting with Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of War, (who was to arrive on the Ericsson,) as well as with Gen. Wool. As it was, had it not been for the presence of our vessels, the Merrimac would have destroyed the batteries at Newport News.

THE REBEL PLANS.

The attack of the Merrimac was but a part of the rebel plan, which embraced a simultaneous attack upon Newport News by land. At the same hour the rebel monster started, Gen. Magruder accordingly marched out his forces, with the design of attacking our camp. Fortunately for us, the creeks had been swollen by recent rains, so that the head of his column was not visible by our officers, until one o'clock Sunday afternoon.

We could see them as they halted at a place called Lee's House, which is on the high bluff above the river. Their officers could be seen in consultation, and as they rode out and looked down at us, the reflection of the glasses of their telescopes could be plainly seen in the sun. Finally they came to the conclusion to retire. They were supposed by our pickets to be about 10,000 strong.

TACTICS OF THE MERRIMAC.

She came right along Sewell's Point shore, in full view of the Roads, and then turned round and went back again. She had no colors set, and I still supposed that she was about to return to Norfolk. I supposed that she had been merely making a trial trip.

When she had got half way to the Craney Island she put her helm aport and headed for us. We believed she could not reach us. We had heard that she drew fully twenty-three feet of water. If her draught had been so great she could not have come near us. In my opinion *she does not draw over fifteen feet of water*, and the stories which had been told about her heavy draught were, *no doubt, concocted and circulated by the rebels themselves, for the purpose of deceiving us*, which they succeeded in doing.

Laboring under this erroneous idea, however, we supposed that she was going up the Nansemond to Pig Point. At last, when we saw that she was only a mile and a half off, we ran down and beat to quarters. Our guns were instantly prepared, and a broadside poured into her.

EFFECTS OF THE CONGRESS'S FIRE.

Scarcely any perceptible effect was produced on the monster by our fire. Three or four very large holes ware made in her smoke-pipe, but it was so enormously thick, and so firmly braced by iron stays, that we found it useless to attempt to knock it down. This damage to the stack did not appear at all to interfere with the working of the vessel. Indeed, she steamed better and faster after she had been in battle an hour or two than at the commencement.

I was informed, however, that once, as her ports were thrown open, our gunner succeeded in firing one round into her. This probably did much execution. Three hundred rounds were fired by us altogether, so that it would appear as though two hundred and ninety-nine of them had been useless. The Congress is a 50-gun frigate.

EFFECT OF THE MERRIMAC'S FIRST FIRE ON THE CONGRESS.

The first shell which pierced the Congress killed the crew of seventeen gunners attached to gun No. 7. The shell was an eleven-inch one, and was fired at a range of about one hundred yards. Every one of their shells burst *inside of us*. They must have cut off the fuzes, as the distance between us was so very small.

I was looking for my instruments down below, when there came a crash and I was thrown forward on my face, a distance of eight feet. I escaped without injury, but it seemed to be almost miraculous. My bedding, blankets, trunks—everything was scattered about the room.

A FRIGHTFUL INCIDENT AND SECOND NARROW ESCAPE.

The first wounded man who came staggering down the ladder for assistance had been struck in the chest by a splinter over a foot in length. While I was stooping over him, endeavoring to ease his pain, I heard another frightful crash, and a heavy door was thrown directly across the head and chest of the wounded man, barely passing my head. A higher art than mine had eased him of his pain! He must have been killed instantly, as he did not utter a single groan.

THE CONGRESS SET ON FIRE BY THE ENEMY'S SHELL.

In the very commencement of the action our vessel was set on fire by the shells of the Merrimac. Had the enemy hauled off immediately we could not have sailed our vessel after this occurrence. It was impossible to extinguish the flames, which leapt up from every part of the hull.

ESCAPE OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

In the reports of the battle it was erroneously stated that the officers of the Congress had been captured. That we were not captured, however, seemed almost providential, and occurred thus: When the white flag was displayed, the rebel tug boat, which was detached to take up prisoners, came steaming up to our side, when the sharpshooters of the Indiana Twentieth regiment, who were stationed at Newport News, poured a volley into it. A midshipman named Foreman was killed by the discharge, and fell from the side of our vessel down to the deck of his own, a distance of fifteen feet. No doubt many others of the rebel crew were likewise killed or wounded, for they at once hauled off, not anticipating such treatment from the Indiana troops. To the skill and gallantry of the latter alone do the officers and crew of the Congress owe their deliverance from durance vile.

THE ACTION BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

The action between these two iron-clad ships was witnessed by us at the distance of three or four miles. The Monitor occasionally fired double-shotted guns. As I sat in a tent at Newport News, the concussion produced by the fire was so tremendous that it seemed to me I was standing by the guns; besides which the shocks were as incessant as they were deafening.

The Merrimac's fire did not the slightest damage to her antagonist, and with the exception of leaving a few indentations in the side of her tower, such as might be made in the side of a loaf of fresh bread by the thumb, it may be said to have produced no effect whatever. Her tower is twenty-five feet in diameter, and has two holes on each side for the guns. It is styled a cheese-box by the rebels, and resembles it somewhat at a distance.

Mr. Newton, the engineer of the Monitor, informs me that he saw one hole made in the Merrimac, and believes that she has sustained other damages. She was not followed by the Monitor for the simple reason that the channel was narrow, and very dangerous. Had the Monitor run aground, as the Minnesota did, every one of our vessels would have been destroyed.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The James River Blockade Opened—Two Yankee First Class Frigates Destroyed—The Hated Cumberland Sunk—The Congress Burned to the Water's Edge—The Minnesota and St. Lawrence Aground—Great Success of the Confederate Iron Clad Steamer Virginia—Large Number of Yankees Shot and Drowned, Etc., Etc.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, March 10.]

At a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday, the iron-clad steamer Virginia cast loose from her moorings at the Navy Yard and made her way down to Hampton Roads, towards the blockading squadron lying off Newport News. She reached their neighborhood, after some detention at the obstructions below, at two o'clock. Here she found the two first-class sailing frigates Cumberland and Congress. With the determination to pay her respects to the Cumberland first, the Virginia bore down for that vessel, and while passing the Congress she gave her a broadside by way of a salute. Her operations on the Cumberland were performed in the short space of fifteen minutes time, at the end of which time the Cumberland sunk just where she had been lying.

The Virginia on approaching her and getting within point blank range, fired her bow gun several times, and ran into her, striking her fairly with her ram, which made her reel to and fro, and sent her speedily to the bottom; but while going down, we understand, the after gun of the Cumberland was discharged at the Virginia, with what injury we know not. The object in getting rid of the Cumberland was probably to destroy the very heavy armament which that frigate carried, it being the heaviest in the Yankee navy. The officers and crew of the Cumberland made their escape as best they could, many of them being captured by our gunboats. The wounded on board it is believed went down with the vessel.

The Virginia next turned her attention to the Congress, which vessel, it is said, gallantly resisted her inevitable fate for nearly an hour, but finally finding the ship rapidly sinking, she hauled down her colors, and made for the beach, where she was run as high aground as possible. Her officers and crew were taken off by our gunboats, and while she had her flag of truce hoisted, and was being relieved of her killed and wounded by our boats, the Yankees on shore at Newport News, disregarding the flag of truce, with Minie muskets, fired into her, and killed several of their own men, and slightly wounded in the arm Mr. John Hopkins, one of our pilots, attached to the Beaufort.

While the Virginia was engaged with the Congress with her bow gun, she poured broadside after broadside into the shore batteries of the enemy at Newport News. One discharge from the bow gun of the Virginia, says one of the prisoners, capsized two of the guns of the Congress, killing sixteen of her crew, and taking off the head of a Lieut. Smith, and literally tore the ship to pieces.

The enemy seemed entirely unaware of our intention to attack them, and, it is said, were so completely lulled into security that the Virginia had got down to Sewell's Point before they took the alarm.

While the engagement was going on between the two frigates and the Virginia, the enemy's steam frigate Minnesota put out from Old Point to their assistance. She laid well over to Newport News, but not entirely out of the range of our batteries on Sewall's Point, which opened on her, with what effect we are unable to say, but she replied to them without any damage whatever. The Minnesota got aground when within about a mile or two of Newport News Point. There she stuck, unable to get off, while the Confederate steamers Patrick Henry and Jamestown peppered her with their batteries, while the Virginia was attending to the shore batteries at Newport News.

The frigate St. Lawrence then came up to the assistance of the Minnesota, and she also got aground, and a steam frigate, supposed to be the Roanoke, put off from Old Point with the same intention. It is supposed, but seeing the sad havoc which the Virginia was playing with the Federal vessels, she put back to Old Point. The Minnesota and St. Lawrence, we learn, are hard aground and in the power of the Virginia, at high tide, as the latter vessel was at Sewall's Point after the engagement, where she remained on Saturday night, ready to commence on them on Sunday morning. She is between them and all assistance from Old Point.

The frigate Congress was set fire to, on Saturday night, by a boat's crew from some of our vessels. She illumined the whole Roads and river, and about midnight her magazine exploded with a tremendous noise. Her conflagration afforded a rare sight to many thousands of spectators who lined the shores of our harbor to witness the spectacle of a ship on fire. Many articles of value, we learn, were removed from her by our gunboats before being fired.

Tugs and steamers were sent to the assistance of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence from Old Point, after they grounded, but their efforts to haul them off were unavailing. The first gun fired in the engagement is said to have been by the Confederate gunboat Beaufort, at the frigate Congress. All of our steamers and gunboats are said to have been managed with the utmost skill and dexterity, rendering great assistance to the Virginia in this magnificent and successful engagement. We are without means of getting at the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, though it is believed to have been very great. Our total loss in killed and wounded, as far as we can learn, is nine killed and twelve wounded, most of them slightly.

Twenty-three prisoners were brought up to this city on Saturday night. These were all taken off the frigate Congress by the gunboat Beaufort, while our other gunboats took off others. One of these prisoners died while on his way to the city. He and another one wounded were shot by their own forces while being saved from the sinking frigate Congress. The wounded prisoners were carried to the hospital.

The Virginia had two men killed and some five or six wounded. A shot entered the port-hole and struck the gun on the muzzle, knocking off a piece nine inches long. This disabled the gun, which was immediately replaced by another of the same calibre. Capt. Buchanan and Lieut Minor, of the Virginia, are said to be wounded, the former slightly, the latter severely.

On board the Patrick Henry, a shot entered one of her ports, we understand, and passed through one of her boilers, disabling it. She was compelled to haul off temporarily for repairs. There were four men killed and three wounded on board of her. Other damage not material. On board the gunboat Raleigh, Midshipman Hatter was killed, we understand, though we did not learn of any other casualties. The James river steamers arrived at the scene of action, it is said, about one hour after the engagement commenced. They easily passed the Newport News batteries, and after joining in the fight rendered very efficient aid.

By this daring exploit we have raised the James river blockade, without foreign assistance, and are likely, with the assistance of the Virginia, to keep open the communication.

Several small prizes were said to have been taken by our gunboats from the Yankees, one of which, the schooner Reindeer, was brought up to the Navy Yard on Saturday night. Two others were said to have been carried over to Pig Point on Saturday. Another report we hear says that but two persons were killed on board the Virginia. Andrew J. Dalton, a printer, who left our office a few days since to join the Virginia, and who was at the bombardment of Sumter and participated in several other engagements during the war, we learn, was one of the wounded on board that vessel on Saturday.

The engagement was renewed again on Sunday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, by the Jamestown and several of our gunboats, firing into the Minnesota and St. Lawrence. At high water we expect the Virginia will pay her respects to those vessels.

Since the above was written, we have been enabled to gather some additional particulars.

Some detention occurred on board the Virginia on Sunday morning, we learn, or she would have commenced the engagement much earlier than than half-past eight o'clock, at which time she, together with the Patrick Henry, Jamestown and our other gunboats, opened fire on the Minnesota, which still lies hard and fast aground. The tide being at the ebb, the Virginia did not take the channel where the Minnesota lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting within good range of her, she opened fire with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Early in the morning, the Ericsson Battery, now called the Monitor, was discovered off Newport News Point, she having gone up there during the night. A sharp encounter soon took place between her and the Virginia, during which time they were frequently not more than thirty or forty yards apart. Unfortunately the Virginia ran aground, and the Ericsson, using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her, but without doing any serious damage. In a short time, however, the Virginia succeeded in getting off, and putting on a full head of steam, ran her bow into the Ericsson, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

We are rejoiced to say that notwithstanding the firing was much heavier than on Saturday, there were no casualties on either of our vessels—not a man being in the least injured by shots from the enemy or otherwise.

Several of the enemy's gunboats being within range, they were favored with a shell or two from the Virginia, with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of these laying alongside the Minnesota, had a shell thrown on board of her which, on bursting, tore her asunder and sent her to the bottom. Having completely riddled the Minnesota and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor, besides, as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats, in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumph and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

The enemy's loss, killed and wounded, during the two day's battle, is exceedingly large, and estimated at from six to twelve hundred. The scene around the Congress is represented as heart-sickening. The officers of the Beaufort, who ran along side of her on Saturday night, and who boarded her for the purpose of removing the wounded aboard of her, and who were brutally fired upon by the enemy while engaged in this work of mercy to their own kith and kin, represented the deck of the vessel as being literally covered with the dead and dying. One of them assures us that as he went from fore to aft his shoes were well nigh buried in blood and brains. Arms legs and heads were found scattered in every direction, while here and there, in the agonies of death, would be found poor deluded wretches, with their breasts torn completely out.

Of the crew of the Cumberland but few survived to tell the tale. As she went down her crew went with her, excepting some few who were taken as prisoners by us, and a few others who escaped to the shore. Out of the five hundred aboard of her, it is estimated that not over a hundred at most escaped, the remainder either being killed by our shot or drowned as the vessel went down.

Of course the greater part of those on board the gunboats were also drowned, as there was not sufficient time for them to make their escape. Added to this very many in the camps of the enemy at Newport News were killed by the shells which the Virginia threw among them.

On our side the loss was indeed small, and when we consider the storm of shell to which they were at times subjected, we can but wonder, while we rejoice, that so few of them suffered injury. On the Virginia there were two killed and eight wounded. Among the wounded we regret to mention Capt. Buchanan and Lieutenant Minor. These wounds, however, we are happy to say, are but slight. On the Beaufort, gunner W. Robinson and two seamen were wounded. This is all the damage sustained by this vessel among her men. Two Yankee prisoners aboard of her were struck by the balls of their friends, one of them killed, and the other severely wounded. The former was standing in the door of the wardrobe at the time the Beaufort was alongside of the Congress, and one of the shower of balls sent by the enemy on shore from their Minie muskets struck him on the forehead, penetrating his brain, and killing him almost instantly. On the Teaser one man was wounded very slightly. On the Patrick Henry four men were killed and three wounded. While the loss of the enemy is counted by hundreds, ours, as will be seen from the above, amounts to only seven killed and seventeen wounded.

The loss on our part, as small as it is, was not the work of the enemy's shots from their vessels, but the result, for the most part, of the fire of muskets from shore.

During the contest the mainmast of the Raleigh was carried away. *The flag staffs of the Virginia were also cut down.*

The report that the Congress was fired by the federals to prevent her falling into our hands, is without a shadow of truth. She was fired by hot shot from the Virginia, for firing into our boats while she had a flag of truce at the time flying after she had struck her colors and surrendered to us.

Among the prisoners taken off the Congress was the slave Sam, the property of —— Drummond, Esq., of this city, who escaped to the enemy some time in October last. He is now safe, having reached his home sooner and under different circumstances than he anticipated.

On the arrival of the Virginia at the yard her men were mustered and addressed by the commanding officer in terms of praise for their noble bearing during the engagement. They responded with hearty cheers, and expressed a desire to again re-enact the scenes through which they had just passed whenever opportunity presented.

The injury sustained by the Patrick Henry was not as great as at first supposed, being so trifling that a few hour's repairs were sufficient to place her in readiness for action.

The officers of the Virginia are represented as having acted with the utmost courage and bravery during the contest. It is related of Captain Buchanan that during the thickest of the fight he remained on the deck of the Virginia, and that he discharged musket after musket at the enemy as they were handed up to him. It was while thus exposed that he received the wound of which mention is made above.

It is said that all of the batteries on Newport News were silenced except one, and our shot and shell were thrown with such unerring aim and precision among the enemy that great numbers of them were killed and wounded.

The Ericsson Battery—Interesting Statement of the Inventor.

The Monitor is no new invention of Mr. Ericsson's, but that she is the result of 25 years' study toward an invulnerable siege battery. During the Crimean war, Mr. Ericsson proposed the building of a similar vessel to Louis Napoleon, who expressed himself very much pleased with the design, but declined to carry it into execution. Mr. Ericsson is at present so busily engaged on plans for a still more formidable vessel that, though sent for from Washington, he has refused to go even for a single day.

At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, 12th, for the purpose of considering the harbor defenses of New York, Mr. Ericsson was present, and gave a most interesting account of the construction and capabilities of that wonderful vessel. Resolutions were passed very strongly condemnatory of the Navy Department for its neglect of Hampton Roads, and Mayor Opdyke and Messrs. A. A. Low and Charles H. Marshall were appointed a committee to go to Washington to consult with the War Department.

The following statement in reply to interrogations in the course of the discussion, will be read with interest:

I have the great satisfaction to tell the gentlemen that this morning, a few minutes after I was called upon to attend this meeting, I got a letter from Mr. Stimers. I sent a copy of it to *The Evening Post*, so that the press should have it in the morning. I will now read you Capt. Stimers's letter.

IRON CLAD MONITOR,
HAMPTON ROADS, March 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—After a stormy passage, which proved us to be the finest sea-boat I was ever in, we fought the Merrimac for more than three hours this forenoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron clad against iron clad. We maneuvered about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought. We were struck twenty-two times—pilot house twice, turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point was the pilot-house. One of your great logs (9 by 12 inches thick) is broken in two. The shot struck just outside of where the Captain had his eye, and it has disabled him by destroying his left eye and temporarily blinding the other.

That is proved since not to be so. It was imagined at first that his eye was lost.

The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inward 1½ inches.

This shows the immense force of these shots. This beam is 9 inches by 12, and of the best wrought iron. This gives an idea of the difficulty of resisting these shot, and yet we have succeeded in the turret in doing so.

She tried to run us down, and sink us as she did the Cumberland yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and our sharp, upper-edged side cut through the light iron shoe upon her stem, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact.

That is gratifying, that after such a concussion it was difficult to see where she struck her.

The turret is a splendid structure. I don't think much of the shield, but the pendulums are fine things, though I cannot tell you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

The shield is an extra thickness of two inches on the fighting side. It was placed there principally on account of the sound. I was afraid that the force of the shock would knock the men down.

You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot upon the man on the inside of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, of whom I was one; the other two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over.

Before the Monitor left I charged the officer particularly to tell the men not to be frightened. I told him to tell the men, let every man go down on his knees, and don't be alarmed when the Rebel shot strikes you, because it won't hurt you. They all put the question to him, "Won't the shot go through?" "No," says he, "it will stay out." "Then we don't care," they said. But for this precaution there would have been great consternation when the turret was struck. You may estimate the shock when a shot of 200 pounds' weight, moving at the rate of 2,000 feet in a second, strikes within a foot of a man's head.

Capt. Worden stationed himself at the pilot house, Greene fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the Captain was disabled, and was relieved by Greene, when I managed the turret myself. Master Stodden having been one of the two stunned men.

I proposed to the captain to let the sailing master turn the turret. On one side of the turret there is a telescope, a reflector the image being bent by a prism. This sailing master, who has nothing to do on the Monitor, I proposed that he should be stationed there. He not only looked through the telescope, but by means of a small wheel he turned the turret just exactly where he liked. He did that to admiration, pointing it exactly on the enemy. As the Monitor went round, the turret kept turning (it no doubt astonished Capt. Buchanan, so that wherever the Monitor was, in whatever position it was placed, the two bulldogs kept looking at him all the time.

Capt. Ericsson, I congratulate you upon your great success. Thousands have this day blessed you. I have heard whole crews cheer you. Every man feels that you have saved this place to the nation by furnishing us with the means to whip an iron-clad frigate that was, until our arrival, having it all her own way with our most powerful vessels.

I am, with much esteem, very truly yours,
ALBAN C. STIMERS.

CAPT J. ERICSSON, No. 95 Franklin-st., New York.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without saying that I look upon the success of that as being entirely owing to the presence of a master mind. The men were new; their passage had been very rough, and the master had to put his vessel right under the heaviest guns that are ever worked on shipboard. It is evident that but for the presence of a master mind on board of that vessel, that success could not have been achieved. Capt. Worden, no doubt, acquitted himself in the most masterly manner. But everything was quite new. He felt quite nervous before he went on board. The fact that the bulwark of the vessel was but one foot above the water line was enough to make him so. When I was before the Naval Committee, the grand objection was that in sea way the vessel would not work. I gave it as my opinion that it would prove the most easy-working in sea way, and it is an excellent sea boat. The men are supplied with fresh air, though there is no opening except through the turret, by means of blowers worked by the engines, and they are perfectly comfortable. They can remain on the top of the turret in the sea way; it is 64 feet in circumference—quite a promenade. Though the deck is but a foot above the water-line, the top of the turret is nine feet above; and here is the important point, that this vessel is in the sea way perhaps the safest vessel ever built. It takes 670,000 lbs to bring her down. There can be no danger of her swamping. It is very much like a bottle with a cork in it. In relation to the point, whether the Monitor is capable of taking care of the Merrimac, let me say that she would have sunk the Merrimac but for the fact of her having fired too high. If they had kept off at a distance of 200 yards, and held the guns exactly level, the shot would have gone clear through. But Mr. Stimers had the guns elevated a little, and the roof of the Merrimac is so strong that the balls rebounded.

Next time they encounter the Merrimac they will leave the guns level, and they won't mind if the ball strikes the water, because the ricochet will take it where they want it. The next time they go out, I predict the third round will sink the Merrimac. There is another great point. They had 50 wrought-iron shot which were not used. Capt. Dahlgren issued peremptory orders that they should not be used, and they obeyed those orders. Now, wrought iron shot is one thing, and a cast-iron shot is another. A wrought iron shot cannot break. The side armor of the Merrimac is insufficient to resist it. The channel is very narrow, and the Merrimac must follow it. But the Monitor can go anywhere and take the very best position.

A MEMBER—How often can they fire?

MR. ERICSSON—In about one minute and a half. It is often said one gun would be sufficient, but it is not so. By having two guns you have time for one to cool. You may depend upon it that if the Merrimac comes out again she will be sunk.

MR. WETMORE—I should like to ask of Captain Ericsson whether he has heard that one of his shot entered the Merrimac, killed 17 men, and wounded Capt. Buchanan, who has since died.

MR. ERICSSON—I have not.

MR. BROWN—It must have been a shell.

MR. ERICSSON—That is not possible; but if a solid shot goes through the Merrimac, the armor would be carried in in a great many splinters; the shot weighing 185 pounds, there would be a regular shower of wood and iron; but it is well ascertained that a shell cannot pass an iron plate two inches thick. You can hardly imagine what commotion would take place from such a shot. The decks would be almost literally removed.

A MEMBER—I would like to ask Captain Ericsson whether his battery could be erected on various points in our harbor for its defense.

MR. ERICSSON—I imagine that the best kind of a harbor defense is a floating structure that can be removed from place to place.

THE MEMBER—You can move this turret in any direction, and save all the expense of your vessel, and you require only a small steam-engine.

MR. ERICSSON—This vessel is equal to twenty forts. It can move from place to place. In this battery you have a vessel that draws only 12 feet of water. The Warrior, drawing 24 feet of water, must come in the middle of the channel, and we could move along the shore. By means of one single floating battery, you could defend the harbor better than by twenty forts. That is easily demonstrated.

The Rebel Retreat from the Potomac Explained.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 11.]

The most important movements that ever occurred on this continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the Virginia, in the waters of Hampton Roads, opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in withdrawing from its offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington City; but as a line of defense for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under Gen. Joseph Johnston is now falling back, is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance in and before engaging our forces. It defeated in general engagement, he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington City to reach safety by a few hours' flight, like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defence, as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme western corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with it canal and railroads within its circumference.

It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defense, assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have, by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbance, and at his leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foe, but the measure has become a strategic necessity, and is now the surest means of defeating the projects of the enemy, and insuring the success of our cause. The surprise he will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great. *More delay is ruin to him*, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is now inevitable.

☞ The Army Paymasters will have no money till April for the troops this side of Burnside's expedition. The first issues of "Chase's Bank" go to Port Royal, Ship Island and Roanoke.

THE SITUATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

OUR SUCCESS AT NEW MADRID.

Gen. Pope's Official Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Brigadier Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says:

Our success at New Madrid has been even greater than was reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, consisting of 24 and rifled 32-pounders, two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules and horses, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property, of not less value than one million dollars, has fallen into our hands.

Their men only escaped.

The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in the swamps on the opposite side of the river.

The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of their officers and the knapsacks of their men.

Their dead were left unburied. Their suppers were on the tables, and candles burning in their tents.

A furious thunder storm which raged all night enabled the enemy to get across the river without being discovered.

Our heavy batteries were erected during the night of the 12th, within 800 yards of the enemy's works and opened at day-light on the 13th, just 34 hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

During the whole day of yesterday our lines were drawn closer around their works under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery.

The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners have been taken, also the colors of several Arkansas regiments.

Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded.

Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals McConn, Stuart and Gnatt in command of the land forces. The gunboats went down the river.

Gen. Pope has 25 heavy guns planted in the enemy's works, which command every part of the river.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Gunboats and Transports at Hickman.

HICKMAN, Ky., March 14, 7:20 P. M.—The Naval Expedition, under command of Flag Officer Foote, which left Cairo at 7 o'clock this morning, now lies at this place. On leaving Cairo our force was five gunboats—Benton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Carondelet and Conestoga. We arrived at Columbus at 9 A. M., where we were joined by the Mound City, Plattsburg and St. Louis, and were overtaken by eight mortar-boats in tow of two steamers, and by the transports and ordnance boats. Got under way from Columbus at 2:30 and arrived here at 4:30. The enemy's mounted pickets were in sight of the bluff on our arrival.

Two companies of the 27th Illinois went up the road at double-quick in hope to catch them, but were too slow.

A train of cars came within about two hundred yards of the troops, and was fired upon, but escaped.

A strong Union feeling is shown at Hickman.

The impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance. There are said to be two or three thousand troops at Union City, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 at and in vicinity of Island No. 10.

There are said to be twelve heavy guns in three batteries on Island No. 10.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW LINE OF DEFENSE.

The Rebel "Arc" of Safety.

THEIR VIEW OF THE EVACUATION.

Wendell Phillips's Smithsonian Lecture.

NO MORE SLAVE CATCHING AT WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.

The Richmond *Examiner* of March 11th, says the Potomac proper base of offensive operations against Maryland and Washington as a line for the defense of Richmond, or for general resistance, the most dangerous possible, is the line upon which Gen. Johnston's army is falling back, an arc of a circle of which Richmond is the centre, stretching from the Rappahannock to Cumberland Gap, embracing the central Virginia and Tennessee railroads, the valley of James river, with the canals and railroads to the chief cities of Virginia. They call it distressing to give up so much of the Old Dominion, but strategic necessity.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says by April 1st we shall have a larger disposable force than the enemy, who must retain two hundred thousand to guard Maryland and Washington, one hundred thousand to hold Kentucky and Maryland, twenty thousand in forts, eighty thousand in fleets, leaving a disposable force of only three hundred thousand for invasion, which must be diminished a third by forces detailed to keep up communications with the basis of operations. Their ranks soon decimated by malarious diseases.

Letters from Fort Pickens report news from loyal blacks, of the evacuation of Pensacola going on.

Mr. Hawthorne is here.

Vice President Hamlin sat on the platform last night at Wendell Phillips's lecture. Senator Powell and Mr. Wadsworth of Kentucky, Speaker Grow, and many other Congressmen were present, with a large and enthusiastic audience.

The speaker was hearty in his praise of the emancipation message, which declared in a voice from the Holy of Holies, saying "Gentlemen Border States, now is your time to sell out—now or never." It is said Mr. Phillips, a very little wedge, but Lincoln's face is turned towards Canaan. He had emigrated from Kentucky, and the doctrine of no Constitutional power to touch slavery. The Constitution in peace gave no power to suspend the habeas corpus, to make paper money legal tender, to purchase southern Mississippi, to steal taxes, or to blockade Charleston with stone vessels, but out of the rebellion Government *had got power to smite slavery*. Lincoln sits surrounded by thunder-bolts and has but to put forth his hand and hurl one at the system. You can't stop or help the issue of the fight. Encamp in the South and one hundred thousand blacks will soon join the hundred thousand soldiers.

You may say the stars and stripes don't mean freedom to slaves. They *know they do*. I add one of numerous sentences worth quoting—"The South marched up to the Potomac with neither men, munitions nor money, only an idea. They were held at bay North with plenty of men, munitions, money, and Major Generals, but not yet by an idea."

The lecture was rambling, but full of wonderfully strong and eloquent passages.

Phillips dined with Speaker Grow.

Official returns found at Centreville indicate conclusively the strength of the rebel regiments—averaging under 500 men. Deserters say that some had only 300.

Gen. Wadsworth became Military Governor and Provost Marshal of the District to-day.

There will be no more slave-catching here.

The vote on McDowell's confirmation stood 21 to 13.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Relief Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 15.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court, to-day, decided void all taxes from eighteen hundred and fifty-five (1855) to eighteen hundred and fifty-nine (1859), as not uniform. Railroads not having been assessed, re-assessment is necessary; and the Farm Mortgage Relief Law of 1861, has been decided unconstitutional.

Gen. Wadsworth Assumes Command.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gen. Wadsworth to-day assumes his place as Military Governor and Commander of the Defences of Washington. Business grows brisk in Alexandria as the back country is gradually opened to trade.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Gunboats Shell the Batteries at Aquia Creek.

GREAT AMOUNT OF REBEL ARMS RECOVERED.

Gen. McClellan's Address to his Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The steamer Yankee arrived at the navy yard and took on board a quantity of shell, yesterday.

She then, with the Anacosta, proceeded to shell the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek. The enemy replied briskly with their guns, but failed to reach the Yankee, although they made several excellent shots.

One shell struck but a short distance from the Yankee, in direct range with her wheel-house. The heavy guns of the Yankee enabled her to lay off out of range and drop her shells with precision into the batteries.

After firing some time the Yankee and Anacosta hauled off without being struck. It is thought the rebels are removing their stores, ordnance, &c., from Aquia Creek.

The batteries at the Potomac Creek are still occupied by the rebels. The Yankee has recovered a portion of the iron works of the burned rebel steamer Page.

A large number of splendid guns have been recovered which were left by the rebels in their upper batteries. Yesterday the Leslie brought up from the Evansport battery a 7½ inch rifled gun, throwing a 128 pound shell.

Cannon of the very best description are daily being found in the river at the various batteries.

Many of these, together with a large amount of loaded shell, are being brought up to the Navy Yard.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Fairfax C. H., March 14.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion which has distracted this once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army; magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently armed and equipped. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction is past. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels and only say that "May God defend the right." In whatever direction I may move; however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battlefield.

It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his soul.

It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause. God smiles upon us; victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel which you will use so well. I shall demand from you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate conflicts and privations.

We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant to be Relieved—Opinions about the Merrimac—10,000 Rebels at Gordonsville—A Rebel Battery at Aquia Creek.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the President nominated yesterday for Brigadier General, John Craig, also Robert C. Buchanan to be Inspector General.

The War Department has authorized Gen. Halleck to supersede Gen. Grant, unless he should ask to be relieved, on account of bad conduct at Fort Donelson and elsewhere.

Assistant Secretary Fox, who is in Washington, reports the Merrimac badly injured in the two days' fight. She had a hole bored in her hull by the Monitor, and was leaking very badly when she put back. The Cumberland's broadside, in the first day's fight, injured her so badly that she could not then attack the Minnesota or Roanoke, although they were both aground. He thinks that the Minnesota can now, that she is afloat, handle the Merrimac, she is so slow and unwieldy. He considers it utterly impossible for the Merrimac to go to sea, as she would immediately founder in an ordinary gale. The Merrimac's spout was knocked away by a ball from an eleven inch gun on the Minnesota. Capt. Buchanan was wounded by a shot from a rifleman on board the Cumberland, the ball going through his thigh. Mr. Fox says the crew of the Minnesota, as well as that of the Monitor, are eager to see the Merrimac come out again, but it is not likely that they will be gratified.

Commodore Stevens, of the steam battery, has obtained permission of the Secretary of War to make use of the 15-inch gun at Fort Monroe, to be placed upon his steam propeller Naugatuck, to be used in the defense of New York harbor and to attack the Merrimac in the event of her appearance.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says Gen. McClellan reviewed a division of the army in the vicinity of Manassas this afternoon, and as he rode along the lines he was greeted by the most vociferous cheers and enthusiasm.

A fugitive from a village on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 37 miles from Gordonsville, came into the camp of the Ira Harris Cavalry. He states that there were forty thousand rebel troops in town when he left, and that they continued to pour in wildly and hurriedly, under the impression that the Union army was in pursuit of them. Gen. Johnston and other rebel officers were dining at the tavern when he left. He states that the road from Rappahannock to Manassas is strewed with muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, blankets and provisions, flung away in the ... retreat, and that numbers of soldiers ... lay fainting and exhausted by the roadside.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says the steamer Achilles, while passing the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek last night, was fired at six times, indicating that there are some rebels yet lingering on the Potomac. None of the shots took effect.

General Hooker was of the opinion at nine o'clock to-day, that the rebels had not abandoned Fredericksburg.

Senator Wright of Indiana has been put on the Conduct of the War Committee in place of Senator Johnson of Tennessee.

Governor Sprague of Rhode Island will probably be Secretary of the Navy, if Welles retires.

Gen. Tyler of Connecticut is confirmed brigadier-general.

Hunter may be put in command of the new department made of Georgia and Florida. He ranks Halleck, so he can't remain in a subordinate place.

In the department of the Potomac, Gen. Wadsworth is Provost Marshal of the district.

Brave Old Parson Brownlow Among his Friends.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Parson Brownlow and son arrived here to-day. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville, December 16th, in violation of an agreement with the rebel government. He was confined in a small damp room, and was attacked by the typhoid fever. He was moved to his residence and laid up eight weeks under a strict guard, and having partly recovered, he got a pass from the rebel government and left Knoxville two weeks ago, but was detained, by order of Gen. Hardee, at Shelbyville, ten days. He reached the Federal lines this morning. Brownlow declines starting a paper here on account of ill health. He proceeds North to publish a story of his martyrdom. Brownlow is not affected by consumption, as reported.

Military Matters in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Gen. Halleck commands that all jurors, whether in civil or criminal courts, will hereafter be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Convention, October 16th, 1861. Those refusing to take such oath will be rejected as aliens. Any neglect on the part of the regular army or volunteer surgeons in their duties to the sick or wounded will be reported to headquarters. It is said that some of the medical officers, now prisoners of war, have failed to give proper attention to their own sick and wounded. In cases of this kind medical officers will be deprived of their parols, and placed in close confinement, and the facts reported to headquarters.

Religious Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland and the District of Columbia, has transmitted to all the clergymen of that Church in his parochial charge, and the District of Columbia, for use on all occasions of public worship within eight days of the Sunday following the receipt of his letter, a prayer of thanksgiving for the late victories to the Federal arms.

HEROES OF DONELSON.

Promotions in Illinois Regiments.

SPRINGFIELD, March 15.—The following Fort Donelson promotions have been pronounced by the Governor:

7th Regiment—1st Lieut. Edward S. Johnson promoted to Captain of Company I, vice Mendell, killed in action.

8th Regiment—Lieut. Josiah A. Sheets, promoted to Captain of Company F, vice J. M. Hanna, killed in action; 1st serg't Edwin L. Williams, promoted to 1st Lieut. of Company F, vice Sheets, promoted; 2d serg't. John D. Hondberry, to be 2d Lieut. Company F, vice H. A. Sheets, killed in action; 2d Lieut. Noah W. Dennison, to be 1st Lieut. Company K, vice Jos. Howell, killed in action; 1st serg't. Thos. J. McClunn, to be 2d Lieut. of Company K, vice Dennison, promoted.

29th Regiment—1st Sergeant Benjamin F. Berry to be 1st Lieutenant Company D, vice Hart, promoted; 2d Lieutenant Samuel H. Russell to be 1st Lieutenant Company I, vice M. M. McIntyre, killed in action; 1st Sergeant Truman S. Post to be 2d Lieutenant Company I, vice Russell, promoted.

41st Regiment—1st Lieutenant Robert H. McFadden to be Captain of Company D, vice E. W. True, killed in action; 2d Lieutenant Francis A. Norvell to be 1st Lieutenant of Company D, vice McFadden, promoted; Sergeant Theodore E. True to be 2nd Lieutenant of Company D, vice Norvell, promoted.

12th Regiment—Lieut. Jno. W. Fisher, Company E, to be Captain of Company D, vice R. K. Lackey, dismissed.

18th Regiment—1st Sergeant E. C. Watson to be 2d Lieutenant of Company B, vice Scanlon, resigned.

20th Regiment—Major Evans Richards to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Wm. Erwin, killed in action; Capt. A. Bartleson to be Major, vice Richards, promoted.

29th Regiment—Capt. Charles M. Ferrell to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Jas. E. Dunlap, resigned; 1st Sergeant Wm. Baswell to be 2d Lieutenant, Company C, vice A. Dewitt, deceased; 2d Lieutenant Jas. B. Hart to be 1st Lieutenant Company D, vice J. S. Whitney, resigned.

40th Regiment—Major Wm. W. Sanford to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Thomas H. Smith, killed in action; Capt. Manning Mayfield to be Major, vice Sanford promoted; 2d Lieut. John F. Johnson to be Captain of Company A, vice Mayfield, promoted; Color Sergeant John W. Stokes, to be 1st Lieut. Company A, vice M. J. Walker, deceased; Sergeant Wm. L. Crosby, to be 2d Lieut. Co. A, vice Johnson promoted; private Wm. H. Hoyt, to be 2d Lieut. Company E, vice Smith, promoted.

49th Regiment—First Lieutenant Jas. W. Cheney, to be Captain of Company D, vice Jno. W. Brokow, killed in action; 2d Lieut. Emory B. Horton, to be 1st Lieut. Company D, vice Cheney promoted; 1st Sergeant Albert S. Rowley, to be 2d Lieut. Company D, vice Horton, promoted.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in taking care of children. Good references required. Inquire at 261 West Adams street.

WANTED—A young man of steady habits, as Porter, at the Dearborn House, corner Lake street and Michigan avenue.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, two Lots on Park avenue, fronting south, one block west of Union Park, for a good Residence Lot on South Side. Address Post Office Box 1384, or apply at the office of WM. B. PHILLIPS, corner Clark and Twelfth street.

WANTED—A smart, active Boy, who can write a good hand, to serve in an office. He must reside with his parents, and bring good recommendations. Address P. O. Box 6170, in hand writing of applicant.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, good Lands, (improved or unimproved) at reasonable prices, for any kind of Merchandise, suitable for a Country Store that does a wholesale and retail business. If goods desirable will pay part cash. Address "R. & F." care of Post Office Box 739, Chicago, stating kind of goods, where to be seen, amount, &c. Can use any kind of Agricultural Implements.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 28 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. Four of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines at 242 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Brick Building and sixteen years ground lease of the premises, situated on the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets, now occupied by Cutler's Meat Market, for sale at a bargain. Or the premises will be rented for one or three years from the first of May at a reasonable rent. For particulars inquire soon of D. JESSEL, 114 Randolph street, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT.—1,000 feet river front of the Kingsbury Tract, North Branch; Stores 111 and 113 Randolph street. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room No. 1, Kingsbury Block.

TO PAINTERS.—For sale cheap, 50 bbls. Refined Benzine and Naphtha, and 20,000 lbs. White Lead, by WM. H. KEOGH, 25 River street.

LOST.—On Friday, the 14th inst., between Congress and State Street, in State street, car, on Lake or Clark streets, a Hair Breast Pin. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office.

FOUND—On the 15th day of March, on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, a Wallet, containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by proving property, paying for this advertisement, and calling at the office of GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Att'y's, Office No. 13, Portland Block.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 18 William street. New York, March 10th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR furnishing complete rations to the recruiting party and recruits at this rendezvous will be received at the office, 186 South Clark street, up to the 20th of March at 12 o'clock, M. No bids but for complete rations, as prescribed by the army regulations, will be received. EDWARD M. CURTISS, Lieut. 7th Infantry, Recruiting officer.
Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, March 15th, 1862.

FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS
GREEN APPLES,
In prime order, just received and for sale by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN,
197 South Water street.

LATE KEEPING APPLES.
Twenty barrels of the
Northern Spy, Swaar, Detroit Red, &c.
It is a lot of Michigan Fruit, and packed with the greatest care. Call and see at ... street.
H. F. STANLEY.

JESSE OAKLEY'S
SUPERIOR SOAPS.
German Chemical, New York Chemical, Austrian Chemical. Sold by all wholesale and retail Grocers.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express and Mail leaves Chicago at 9:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at ... P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves Chicago at 11:15 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 5:45 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets.
Post Office Drawer 6262.
ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. R. P. QUEAL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Election on Monday, March 17th—from 1 till 8 P. M.
UNION TICKET.
For President—S. D. WARD.
For Vice Presidents—JOHN B. CLOUGH, R. D. PENFIELD.
For Corresponding Secretary—W. W. BLATCHFORD.
For Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN.
For Treasurer—J. J. GAGE.
For Managers—D. L. MOODY, B. F. JACOBS, H. Z. CULVER, L. E. ALEXANDER, GEO. NEWTON.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
ELECTION NOTICE.
A meeting of the Young Men's Association will be held at the rooms of the Association on Tuesday Evening, March 18th, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of a Board of Inspection of Election, and for the purpose of putting in nomination a Regular Ticket for a Board of Managers for the coming year.
PHILLIP WADSWORTH, President.
D. W. PERKINS, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Election, Monday, March 17th, 1862—from 1 to 8 P. M.
OPPOSITION TICKET:
For President—T. S. CARTER.
For Vice Presidents—JNO. B. CLOUGH, T. M. AVERY.
For Secretary—E. M. GUILFORD.
For Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN.
For Treasurer—...
For Managers—J. W. DEAN, H. C. CULVER, J. C. FARGO, —— YOUNG, W. H. BRADLEY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Election on Monday, March 17th, from 1 to 8 P. M.
REGULAR TICKET:
For President—J. H. HOLLISTER, M. D.
For Vice Presidents—R. D. PENFIELD, WM. H. WHITEHEAD.
For Corresponding Secretary—W. W. BLATCHFORD.
For Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN.
For Treasurer—...
For Managers—JAS. T. GRIFFIN, P. L. UNDERWOOD, HENRY WAGNER, C. W. NEWTON, B. W. HAWLEY.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the Principal Cities ... for ... Produce ... Also issue Through Bills of Lading ... from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply to ... JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

"FIRM AS A ROCK."
PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $400,000.
Devoted to Fire Insurance Exclusively.
And its aim will be to secure a continuance of public confidence, by a prompt and honorable adjustment of all fair claims for loss.
H. KELLOGG, Sec'y. S. L. LOOMIS, Pres't.
Branch Office, Cincinnati.
R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, GENERAL AGENTS.
Assets February 1st, 1862.
Cash, on hand, in bank, and due from Agents ...
Real Estate, unincumbered ...
Loans, on mortgages and pledge of Stocks ...
New York Bank Stocks ...
Hartford Bank Stocks ...
Waterbury, Ct., Bank Stocks ...
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks ...
Bonds, Water, City, and State ...
Miscellaneous Investments ...
Total Cash Assets ...
The PHŒNIX has in the past five years, equalized to public benefit, in the Western and Southern States, in the shape of LOSSES PAID, over
Four Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars,
A successful record of a WELL-TRIED CORPORATION.
The Phœnix, of Hartford, needs no indorsement; the thousands of business men in this State who have done business with this Company in years past, are perfectly satisfied with its reliability and its character.—[Racine, Wis., Daily Journal.
The condition of this Company, as we have credibly learned, is second to no insurance company in the United States, and none, we believe, enjoys a higher reputation for solvency and prompt settlement of losses.—[Evening Citizen.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has long held a prominent position, as a prompt, reliable, and well-managed insurance institution.—[Kankakee, Ill., Weekly Gazette.
This is now one of the safest and most reliable companies in the country.—[Grand Haven, Mich., Clarion.
This is one of the very best of insurance companies.—[Salem, Ind., Democrat.
Offers superior advantages in point of solvency and ability for effecting insurance.—[New Albany, Ind., Daily Tribune.
The enterprise and stability of this company has placed it in the foremost rank of insurance companies.—[Elkhart, Ind., Weekly Review.
Scarce a village, and not a city in the broad land, in which cannot be seen the word "Phœnix" over the door.—[Defiance, O., Republican.
An old and reliable company, and always pays losses promptly.—[Williams County Leader, Bryan, O.
Staunch, conservative, and ably conducted corporation.—[Kankakee, Ill., Democrat.
This company is worthy of the utmost confidence.—[La Porte, Ind., Herald.
This is one of the safest and most reliable companies doing business in our city, having paid all its losses here promptly, and in no instance have they delayed or equivocated.—[Louisville, Ky., Courier.
This is one of the safest and best companies in the United States.—[Lawrence, Kansas, Republican.
The company has a high reputation for reliability.—[Weekly Democratic Dispatch.
The company and its agency here are reliable institutions.—[Jefferson, Wis., Republican.
This is a good company.—[Waupaca, Wis., Spirit.
It is one of the most solvent and prompt paying in the country.—[Delaware Gazette.
It is one of the strongest companies in the East, is carefully managed by honorable and careful officers, and any farmer or business man safely can intrust a risk on his property to this company.—[Carbondale, Ill., Times.
This is one of the most firmly established and reliable insurance companies in the country.—[Canton, Ill., Weekly Register.
The Phœnix is one of the most reliable institutions of the kind in America.—[Lake Superior News, Marquette, Mich.
First-class as an insurance company, based upon an impregnable foundation financially, and managed by sound and reliable business men in every department.—[East Saginaw, Mich., Courier.
This company seems to have taken the lead with our business men.—[St. Cloud, Minn., Democrat.
Second to no institution in the world.—[Vincennes, Ind., Western Sun.
It is deserving of unlimited confidence.—[Marysville, O., Union Press.
It steps forward when its patrons need help, and sets them on their feet. Commend us to the Phœnix.—[Vevay, Ind., Reveille.
Its success is said to be unparalleled in the annals of fire insurance.—[Mishawaka, Ind., Enterprise.
Undoubtedly one of the most reliable insurance companies in the Union.—[Columbus, Ind., Democrat.
Is one of the most reliable companies now in existence.—[Noblesville, Ind., paper.
One of the most reliable companies in the country, and takes risks on as favorable terms as safety will warrant, and pays losses promptly.—[Napoleon, Ohio, paper.
We are enabled fully to vouch for the solvency and honorable dealing of the Phœnix, in all its business transactions.—[Shelby Banner.
One of the most safe and reliable companies in the United States, and unusually prompt in the adjustment of losses.—[Clinton Republican, St. Johns, Mich.
It's an A No. 1 Company, and no one need hesitate for a moment to give it patronage.—[New Albany, Ind., Tribune.
In several instances, in reading accounts of destructive fires in different places, we have noticed that the Phœnix, of Hartford, was the first to be on hand to adjust losses.—[Ottawa, Ill., Republican.
Counted among the very best and safest for insurance purposes.—[New Harmony, Ind., Advertiser.
One of the best companies in the United States.—[Illinois Statesman.
The good reputation of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, is fully sustained by the prompt payment of their losses, at the recent fire.—[Vernon, Ind., Banner.
Recognized everywhere as one the best insurance companies in the country.—[Georgetown, Ky., Journal.
Highly responsible and successful company.—[Sullivan, Ind., Democrat.
None can be found better than the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.—[Independence, Mo., paper.
Their capital is immense, and all losses promptly paid.—[Journal of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.
This is one of the most solvent companies doing business in our State, and in which our citizens can place implicit confidence.—[Crawfordsville, Ind., Journal.
The Phœnix has won a reputation second to that of no other company in America.—[Moline, Ill., Independent.
Universally recognized as one of the safest and promptest institutions of the kind in the country.—[Mt. Vernon, Ind., Advocate.

HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents, Chicago.

A FULL LINE OF
RUBBER ... COMBS
... before the advance will be sold CHEAP by
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Knox, Eustace & Reed, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to Charles H. Reed, and all claims against them are to be paid by him.
JOS. KNOX,
J. V. EUSTACE,
CHARLES H. REED.
Chicago, March 14th, 1862.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of the legal profession, under the firm and name of Knox & Reed. Office southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake streets opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Block, Room No. 8.
JOSEPH KNOX,
CHARLES H. REED.
Chicago, March 14th, 1862.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
FOR SALE.—300 cords good dry
BEACH AND MAPLE,
at our yards, 4¼ North Water street and South end of Rush street bridge. FORSYTH & CARTER.

STEP-LADDERS, SKIRT-BOARDS,
CLOTHES-HORSES, CUTTING-BOARDS,
WASH-BENCHES, BOSOM-BOARDS,
IRONING-TABLES, BREAD-BOARDS,
BUTLERS'-TRAYS, MEAT-BOARDS,
&c., &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail, by
E. K. W. BLAKE, 152 Washington-st.,
The ONLY Agent in Cook County for
CRAM'S PATENT FOLDING FURNITURE.

SHIRT FRONTS
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
SUSPENDERS, AND A COMPLETE STOCK OF
STAPLE YANKEE NOTIONS.
We ask the attention of those in want of such goods at CLOSE FIGURE PRICES.
Graves & Irvine, 78 Lake Street.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be
Can I Afford to have a
PEACE-MAKER
COOKING STOVE?
But can I afford to do without one?
THE PEACE-MAKER
... CAPACITY, ECONOMY, GREATER, and ... any other ...
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DURABILITY.
THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
...
VAN SHAACK,
47 — State Street — 47
HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

Tribune.

AY, MARCH 17, 1862.

ST 'EM HOWL.

who are just as much Seces-
ey dare to be in the North-
n who are for the Union pro-
is in it and there are no free
men who are willing that the
t go off and set up another
with man-selling and women-
the corner-stone; the men
this war waged with
more potent than sugar-
end that the North may re-
Davis's prediction, and be
bankruptcy before the rebel-
uered; the men who think
s are pretty clever fellows,
hug every one they see; the
ave been very much dis-
the "poor prisoners" taken
onelson; the men who
ant rebel property confis-
ring that the loyal North
ll the burdens of the war that
provoked; the men already
aking presidents out of mili-
ders; the men who pretend
seven millions of people may
l without firing a gun; the
ate all anti-slavery endors-
men who believe in
ore than in minie bullets;—
and many others, too numer-
, hate the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
nce; its ability to take care of
sperity in a pecuniary way;
f patrons who honor it
onfidence and support; its
s the most enterprising
journal in the Northwest, are
y eye-sores that run all the
ter that is bitterer than gall!
s! What a triumph for nig-
what a victory for man-selling;
r in the cap of treason; what
the weak-kneed and faint-
a boon to concealed traitors,
g to bogus Democracy, if it
got out of the way.
all these band to-
ie it down, to blackguard
hiss it down, to hoot it
e how it don't go down.
lay, it comes out just as
t, belligerent, fearless and
as ever. It has the happy
caring for squibs, for smut,
d, for abuse. It don't
names without great deeds
rence for ancient shams, or
mbugs. It won't crawl on its
ody. It has a mind of its own.
special dispatches from all
l give the news with such
seem to it demanded by
will employ correspondents
the country, will insist
a live, progressive, out-
nti-slavery paper, hating all
rong, oppression, misgovern-
especially human slavery,
lack men or white men, in
nd manifestations—above all
hating the secession spirit
uth, which has any sympathy
y for the unhung miscreants,
ry's sake, are tugging away at
this Government, and, through
ts of man in all the world.
NE can afford to be howled at
t until the howlers are tired.
f its own integrity, it does
o this man or that man,
or that clique, this faction
n, for its readers. It looks to
n of the people of the North-
ever yet has it failed of appre-
upport. So, let the howlers
Whether they are labelled
," or "Secession," or "sore-
ublicans," matters not. Let

OR GRIMES'S SPEECH.

ington correspondent sends,
f the *Globe*, a report of Senator
ent speech, during the consid-
resolution complimentary of
Foote. It will be read with
the people of the West to
modore Foote is a hero without
His praises they will be ever
o, and his detractors they will
h.
t that, in illustrating the his-
inception of the plan, which
he capture of Henry and Don-
distinguished Senator had not
patches at his disposal. He
silences the batteries of the
norants who will not allow our
tern army and its commanders
or strategy, and when a good
ns hasten to attribute the suc-
who deserves it least; but the
s not give to Gen. Grant, Com-
te's friend and co-worker, that
to which he is entitled. We
copies of the dispatches from
entlemen to the commander of
ent, in which the inception of
s announced, and liberty to ex-
ked; and, if we are not mis-
Grant's was the first in order
he Senator recites only that
ich Commodore Foote sent,
uples Grant's name with his
ission is not of great moment,
e whole testimony should be
e public at this time, when a
fort is made to filch the honors
Commodore Foote and Gen.
ntitled, for the sake of adorning
crown of another.
lers will recollect that when
fell, the cry about the "plan,"
nda," the "great strategy," and
trategist," was set up by the
inaction. "Now," said they,
aconda begins to move. Here's
is tail in the West. The result of
ths' profound study and costly
n begins to appear. All this is
gramme; all this was ordained
And now just wait, and you
at the rebels at Manassas will
to surrender." We knew all
at this gabble was sheer hum-
n with, and monstrously unjust
who had planned and won the
t we were not at liberty to give
rs the information that we pos-
e official declarations, in the
ve us from the obligations of
d now we can point to the
which we comment, as clear
table proof of the charlatanism
are that have been practiced.
ubtless known at Washington
ack was to be made; but be-
e fact that assent to what
d emanated from the Presi-
at the Capital had any agency
lad that Commodore Foote has
the Senate, who, as a member of
Committee, had access to the
hose sense of justice impelled
them to the country. He has,
, cut the tail of the anaconda
d we shall hear of it no more.

GREAT OMISSION.

o fail to discover what the great
the Potomac has yet done, affect
than consoled by the, as yet not
ealization of what was long ago
hat the troops were being briga-
ghly to be manoeuvred by trum-
constituting a most indispensa-
to successful operations in the
what becomes of this gleam of
when the recent history of the
what has been done by troops in
ppi Valley whose brigades were
wn together, of whom we have
r learned that they relied upon
pet calls than the orders of their
Is it a rebuke to the Eastern
its material cannot be trusted
foe, without a preparation cor-
d to those who marched direct-
ttle from the decks of trans-
landed them on the banks of
fresh from scattered and re-

mote points throughout the Northwest. Here were regiments that only a few days previous were unarmed and in barracks at Camp Douglas. Many of their companies were not full. There were regiments summoned in hot haste from St. Louis, and Northern Missouri, from Wisconsin and Iowa. They went forward promptly at the sudden call and formed in the ranks of war. It was an army whose brigade commanders scarcely knew their own colonels by sight. They went forward and won, not a barren victory over sham entrenchments mounted with quaker guns, but over an active and determined enemy.

What opportunity had Gen. Curtis's column for learning brigade movements and trumpet calls when they hastily rendezvoused in Southeastern Missouri, and poured into Arkansas in pursuit of Price. And yet they met and vanquished the enemy at Sugar Creek without the training that has kept the Grand Army of the Potomac behind its entrenchments for these long months?

And both these movements have been made, and these brilliant victories organized in the face of season impediments and horrible marches that not even Virginia could surpass. By the result of the first our flag floats over Nashville and the rebel strength in Tennessee is hopelessly broken. By the other Missouri is free, and as Gen. Halleck's recent dispatch informs the country, not a rebel flag floats in that State. We base no argument on this in favor of the use of raw troops where others are to be had, but there is an irresistible inference that will be drawn therefrom, and those can only escape it who close their eyes and ears lest they may be convinced. There is, as we have written in our caption, a great omission in all this. It appertains either to the policy which advanced upon, pursued, and vigorously attacked the enemy without this preliminary preparation, or to that which utterly and persistently omitted everything that looked like aggressiveness until the first was secured. It will belong to the people to compare results, and these we have briefly indicated. They will stand in the history of the war long after the temporary influence of men and partizans has passed away.

The Traitor Captain Buchanan.

Captain Frank Buchanan, of the rebel frigate Merrimac, whose death is reported as one of the results of the late action, was a grandson of Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania. On the marriage of his mother to Dr. Buchanan, of Maryland, she removed to Baltimore, where all her children were born. When very young the children went to Philadelphia, where they were educated, and some of them have made that city their home ever since. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, Captain Frank Buchanan held the responsible post of Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and was surrounded by a nest of young officers. One of his daughters married an officer attached to the Yard, and the President and all the Cabinet officers attended the wedding, little dreaming that Buchanan was at heart a traitor. On the day the Massachusetts regiment was attacked in Baltimore, this deceitful rebel and his newly-fledged son-in-law sent in their resignations and immediately left the city. He chartered a large omnibus with four horses, and stowing away his family, made for Baltimore, and thence by boat sailed for the Eastern Shore, where he had a farm. Finding Maryland did not secede, he sent a piteous appeal to the Secretary of the Navy to be restored to his command, but his application was spurned by the President. After spending a few months in that State, he sought employment in the Secession kingdom, and was received with open arms. The truth is that Frank Buchanan could not live in his accustomed style without the *pay* that he had in a panic given up; and having eight or ten grown-up daughters around him, one of his motives in stealing across our lines was, doubtless, to obtain some of the Confederate scrip to clothe and feed his family.

Liquor Prohibition in the South.

The Confederate authorities are making a war upon whisky that will at least entitle them to honorable mention by the friends of temperance. Jeff. Davis has stopped the manufacture and sale in Virginia by inexorable martial law, and has seized the supplies of grain that the distillers had on hand. Elsewhere in the south the local authorities have followed his example. Governor Brown of Georgia has issued a proclamation, ordering each distiller in that State to desist absolutely from the manufacture of ardent spirits after the 15th day of March, 1862. The superintendent of the State road is forbidden to transport any whisky over that road, and other railroad superintendents are requested to do likewise. In case of distillers refusing to obey this order, their stills are to be seized and sent to Rome, Ga., to be manufactured into cannon, and all liquor brought near military encampments is to be emptied upon the ground.

The Destruction of the Frigate Cumberland by the Iron-plated Merrimac—The Gallantry of Our Sailors.

The following is an extract from a letter, written at Fortress Monroe by one of the editors of the *Baltimore American*, a cool and practical observer and careful writer:

She approached the Cumberland at full speed, striking her on the port side near the bow, her stem knocking port No. 1 and the bridle port into one, whilst her ram cut into the Cumberland under water. Almost at the moment of collision the Merrimac discharged from her forward gun an 11-inch shell. This shell raked the whole gun-deck, killing ten men at gun No. 1, among whom was Master's Mate John Harrington, and cutting off both legs of Quarter-Gunner Wood. The water rushed in from the hole made below, and in five minutes the ship began to sink by the head.

Shell and solid shot from the Cumberland were rained on the Merrimac as she passed ahead, but the most glanced harmlessly from the incline of her iron-plated bomb roof, though some shots which struck her at a more favorable range caused splinters of iron to fly.

As the Merrimac rounded to and came up she again raked the Cumberland with a heavy fire. At this fire 16 men at gun No. 10 were killed or wounded, and were all subsequently carried down in the sinking ship. Among these unfortunates whose names were remembered by my informant, were two of the carpenter's crew, named Wm. O'Brien and John Cameron.

Advancing with increased momentum, the Merrimac struck the Cumberland on the starboard side, smashing her upper works and cutting another hole below the water line.

The ship now began to rapidly settle, and the scene became most horrible. The cockpit was filled with wounded whom it was impossible to bring up. The forward magazine was under water, but powder was still supplied from the after magazine, and the firing kept steadily up by men who knew that the ship was sinking under them. They worked desperately and unremittingly, and amidst the din and horror of the conflict gave cheers for their flag and the Union which were joined in by the wounded. The decks were slippery with blood, and arms and legs and chunks of flesh were strewed about. The Merrimac laid off at easy point blank range, discharging her broadsides alternately at the Cumberland and Congress. The water by this time had reached the after magazine of the Cumberland. The men, however, kept at work and several cases of powder were passed up and the guns kept in play. Several of the men in the after shell room lingered there too long in their eagerness to pass up shell and were drowned. The reader must bear in mind that these incidents of the fight which we briefly detail, occupied some time in transpiring, it being about one hour and a half from the first attack upon the Cumberland until she finally sunk.

The water had at this time reached the berth or main gun deck, and it was felt hopeless and useless to continue the fight longer. The word was given for each man to save himself, but after this order gun No. 7 was fired when the adjoining gun, No. 6, was actually under water. This last shot was fired by an active little fellow named Matthew Tenney, whose courage had been conspicuous throughout the action. As his port was left open by the recoil of the gun, he jumped to scramble out, but the water rushed in with so much force that he was washed back and drowned.

When the order was given to cease firing, and to look out for their safety in the best way possible, numbers scampered through the portholes, whilst others reached the spar-deck by the companion-ways. Some were incapable to get out by either of these means, and were carried down by the rapidly sinking ship. Of those who reached the upper deck, some swam off to the tugs that came out from Newport News, some kept afloat by seizing floating fragments of the wreck, others escaped in the rigging and masts, and still others sank never to rise again.

The Cumberland sunk in water nearly up to her cross trees, and lies with a heavy list to port. She went down with her *flag still flying*, and it still flies from the mast, above the waters that overwhelmed her, a memento of the bravest, most daring, and yet most hopeless defense that has ever been made by any vessel belonging to any navy in the world.

Huntsville Trade at Cincinnati.

A liberal order was yesterday received from Huntsville, Alabama, at the Dental Depot of John T. Toland, in this city, for goods. The cash accompanied the order. It is the first order that has been received at Toland's, from that place, within a twelvemonth. The letter received with the order contained an assurance that all past difficulties and delinquencies would soon be satisfactorily arranged. In other words, the individual sending the order stated that he expected, within a short time, to square accounts—the war having prevented his doing so before. This is one of the best private indications we have heard of yet of returning "restoration."—*Commercial*, 13th.

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

CAIRO, March 13, 1862.

Another expedition, destination ——, was to have sailed to-day. Eight gun-boats, eight mortar-boats, and a number of transports composed the fleet. Everything was in complete readiness, and the fleet was on the eve of departure, when orders were received countermanding the movement. At what time it will take place can now only be a matter of conjecture. But when Flag Officer Foote's fleet *does* sail, you may expect to hear thrilling news. The Commodore has prepared himself for a fight. He anticipates a desperate battle, and has laid his plans accordingly.

In this connection I cannot help but pay a tribute to Com. Foote as a man and an officer. He thoroughly realizes the idea of a Christian soldier. What Havelock was to the English army, Com. Foote is to the American Navy. I have had frequent occasions to call upon him, and though always finding him in the midst of pressing business, enough to overwhelm an ordinary man, have been invariably received with the courtesy of a gentleman. The same courtesy and kindness obtain in his connection with all civilians, cabin boy or captain. Thoroughly systematic in his business arrangements, genial and kindly in his manners, unostentatious in his style, entirely devoid of pretension, a brave soldier, gallant gentleman and devout Christian, he stands out in bold relief as a model, which might be copied in high places, both in the army and navy. His gunboats are the mortal terror of every river town in the South, and the southern papers do not hesitate to express their fears in that direction. To Commodore Foote, and his skillful assistants, are largely due the splendid victories which have secured Kentucky and Tennessee to the Union. If any man in the service deserves promotion it is he. Brigadier Generals and Major Generals have been readily and rapidly manufactured by Congress. What reward do they propose to give the navy? The mere passage of thanks is complimentary without doubt, but Com. Foote's distinguished and all important services have earned for him something more than mere compliment. Justice requires and the public gratitude demands that some more substantial recognition shall be made of the service he has done the Republic in its sore hour of need.

I send you the general orders issued, under date of December 17th, which will more readily give the public an idea of the character of the Flag Officer than any description I can pen. They should be framed in gold and hung in every vessel that sails under the Stars and Stripes. They are as follows:

CAIRO, September 13, 1861.

General Order No. 1.]

The officers commanding the gunboats will not leave their anchorages for the purpose of making a reconnoissance up and down the rivers without orders from me, provided I am within signal distance. And in no case in my absence will the officer commanding a gunboat go up and down the rivers without the knowledge and concurrence of the General commanding the post where the vessels are lying.

Cruising up and down the rivers will be directed at the proper time by proper authority. Should the officer in command of a gunboat have reason to suppose that he may render important service, he will confer with me if present, or in my absence with the commanding officer of the army, in case their is no navy officer, his senior, to direct his movements.

Prudence combined with bravery constitute the efficient officer. And until we have more gunboats, the exposure is to be commensurate with the object to be attained. Great care must be observed lest the enemy decoy the boats not properly supported within range of overwhelming masked batteries.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Commanding Naval Forces on Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

General Order No. 2.

The officers of the flotilla will constantly exercise vigilance in the execution of their duties, remembering that upon their zeal and efficiency depend the success of our arms.

The first masters will be regarded where there is no lieutenant as executive officer, as the executive officers, and will be obeyed as such, by all officers and men under them.

The orders given by the executive officers are to be considered as emanating directly from the commanders of the gun-boats, and not from the executive officers themselves.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, December 17, 1861.

General Order No. 3.]

The officers and men connected with the Naval Flotilla, will consider themselves amenable to the police regulations of the army while on shore, as well as on board, so far as conducting themselves with perfect propriety of conduct, of crossing the lines, abstaining from all approaches to intemperance, a vice which is so destructive to good morals, discipline and efficiency: that the Commander-in-Chief will visit, with the utmost rigor of the law, all who may be guilty of the slightest degree of intoxication, or of any violation of laws, rules, regulations and general orders, which are or may be promulgated, either by the Military or Naval authorities, for the promotion of the highest state of discipline and efficiency in time of war.

General order No. 20, of the Commanding General, will be strictly observed by all persons in the Naval Flotilla.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding U S Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, December 17, 1861.

General Order No. 4.]

The commanders of the gunboats respectively, will see that their vessels are kept constantly ready for action at a moment's warning.

Men must be exercised frequently at the great guns and small arms, magazines frequently examined, gun gear often inspected, steam machinery kept in order, one-half of the officers at least, unless by special permission, to be kept on board at all times; in fact, every precaution taken against a surprise by the enemy, and a readiness for immediate service, which will enable the Commander-in-Chief to operate against an enemy afloat, or on shore, within five minutes after the flotilla is under way.

The commanders of the flotilla will, in their internal rules and regulations, give such instructions in detail as will secure the highest degree of efficiency; and the Commander-in-Chief has the highest confidence, from the zeal and intelligence with which the officers generally have labored in the premises to assist him in improving a squadron with such limited means by attending readily to duties of all grades, that they will soon have their respective vessels in a high state of naval discipline.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, December 17, 1861.

General Order No. 5.]

The men composing the crews of the different vessels in the Flotilla are required to obey strictly all laws, orders, rules and regulations promulgated, or suffer the penalty of the law.

Zealous and capable men, combining good morals with a desire to serve their country, and vindicate its ability to sustain unsullied its flag against enemies at home as well as abroad, will be favorably noticed in the monthly reports by their commanders, to the Commander-in-Chief.

All real or supposed grievances, which the men may have, or fancy they have, will receive a considerate hearing, through the proper channel, by their commanders; and let it be borne in mind, that the primary object of the Flotilla is efficiency; a power and readiness to do battle, and to do our duty by punishing the enemy; this great object being secured the comfort of the officers and men will, so far as may be consistent with efficiency, be faithfully observed.

ANDREW H. FOOTE.
Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, December 17, 1862.

General Order No. 6.]

A strict observance of Sunday, so far as abstaining from all unnecessary work, and giving officers and men the opportunity of attending public worship on board, will be observed by all persons connected with the Flotilla.

It is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that on Sunday the public worship of Almighty God may be observed on board of all the vessels composing the Flotilla; and that the respective commanders will, either themselves, or cause other persons, to pronounce prayers publicly on Sunday, when as many of the officers and men as can be spared from duty, may attend the public worship of Almighty God.

Profane swearing being forbidden by the laws for the better government of the navy, all officers and men will strictly observe this law; and every officer who uses profane language towards the men in carrying on duty, will be amenable for such gross violation of law and order.

Discipline to be permanent must be based on moral grounds, and officers must in themselves show a good example in morals, order and patriotism to secure these qualities in the men.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Naval forces in the Western Waters.

In commander A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain, the Flag Officer finds a most admirable second. Uniformly courteous, and indefatigably industrious, he is the Commodore's *alter ego*. He has been untiring in his efforts to bring the fleet to approximate perfection, and now has the proud satisfaction of seeing his labors crowned with success. To him the country owes a large debt of gratitude for his patriotic endeavors, and the people of the West especially may congratulate themselves that the superintendence of the fleet is in such eminently practical, skillful and busy hands.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

From late rebel papers received here, I gather some very interesting and important items of intelligence. The Memphis *Argus* of the 8th inst. contains a leader savagely berating Mr. Benjamin, the late rebel Secretary of War, and attributing to his mismanagement and inefficiency the reverses to their arms in Tennessee. Mr. Benjamin, however, is not the only victim of Southern wrath. Jeff. Davis himself is accused of attempting to fasten upon the chivalry the permanent government of the old cabinet. The provisional administration is denounced in the bitterest terms, and its leaders are advised to leave war to those who know how to conduct it, and return to the more congenial field of politics.

Memphis itself is on the rampage. Every shadow that comes down the river is a Lincoln gunboat. The Union feeling in the city cannot be concealed, and fearing an outbreak in the city, as at Richmond, Gen. Bragg has proclaimed martial law throughout the city, which has occasioned much discontent. The question of burning the city has called out from John Park, the Mayor of the city, the following

PROCLAMATION.

Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park, not as the Mayor of the city, to say this to our citizens: That I will under any and all circumstances protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, *I will have him hanged to the first lamp post, tree, or awning.* I have the means under my control to carry out this proclamation.

JOHN PARK.

The Federal prisoners of war are to be removed to Tuscaloosa, Ala. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th says flour is ruling higher, as the Federal victories in Tennessee have cut off the supply by stopping the flouring mills. A move is being made to establish forts at Memphis, Napoleon, Helena, Natchez, and the mouth of the Red River. Gen. Bragg has left Mobile to consult with Beauregard about the protection of the Mississippi valley against the Lincoln gun boats which have nearly driven them crazy with fear. A Mobile paper speaks of more Union demonstrations at Richmond, and says the Rebel Capital is overrun with Federal Spies.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 7th thus speaks of Floyd: "Floyd ran like a moral coward from the field, and by his disgraceful weakness caused the capitulation and surrender, he lacked the honesty to share. *He should be tried and shot.*" The same issue contains a dispatch relative to the late Sugar Creek battle, announcing the defeat of the Federals, with a loss of 5,000 men! Five more gunboats are being built at Mobile. Overseers of plantations are advised to stay at home and raise crops for the sustenance of the soldiers. The bridges between Nashville and Franklin have been burned. All the steamboats at Memphis been seized by the rebel government.

G. P. U.

THE WESTERN NAVY.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Thanks of Congress to Com. Foote and his Officers and Men.

Lieut. Worden and the Iron Clad Monitor.

Speech of Senator Grimes of Iowa.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1862.

The Senate had under consideration the following resolution reported by Mr. Grimes from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Joint resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H. Foote of the U. S. Navy, and to the officers and men under his command in the Western flotilla:

Be it Resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are due and are hereby tendered to Captain A. H. Foote of the U. S. Navy, and to the officers and men of the Western flotilla under his command, for the great gallantry exhibited by them in the attacks upon Forts Henry and Donelson, for their efficiency in opening the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers to the pursuits of lawful commerce, and for their unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

SEC. 2. *Be it further Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Capt. Foote, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Also the following introduced by Mr. Sherman:

Joint Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant J. L. Worden of the U. S. Navy, and to the officers and men under his command in the Monitor:

Be it Resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are due, and are hereby tendered to Lieut. J. L. Worden of U. S. Navy, and to the officers and men of the iron clad gun boat Monitor, under his command for the skill and gallantry exhibited by them in the late remarkable battle between the Monitor and the rebel iron clad steamer Merrimac.

SEC. 2. *Be it further Resolved*, That the President of the United be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Lieut. Worden and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Mr. GRIMES.—Mr. President—I conceive it to be my duty, and it certainly is a great pleasure to me, to call the special attention of the Senate to the achievements of the newly created naval flotilla on our Western waters, and to the gallant part borne by its officers and men against armed rebels in Kentucky and Tennessee. Surely no one could more properly be proud of the deeds of our *army* in that quarter than a Senator from Iowa; yet I know that whatever adds to the glory of our navy in the recent conflicts in the West, adds also to the glory of the army, and that the two branches of the service have been, and are so conjoined, that no rivalry ought to exist between them, except a virtuous emulation in the performance of patriotic duty. No examples can be found in the history of any country of more important results attained in an equal time, in an untried field of naval enterprise, than those we have lately witnessed on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and I feel assured that the successes, which have thus far been achieved, will be surpassed by the same forces whenever they can find an enemy with whom to cope between Cairo and New Orleans.

On the 16th day of May last, Commander John Rodgers was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Cincinnati and to purchase or commence the construction of several gunboats for service on the Western rivers. Under his auspices the three boats Tyler, Lexington and Conestoga, were purchased and fitted up for war purposes. They were put in commission and reached Cairo, after some delay arising from the low stage of the water in the Ohio river, on the 12th of August—Commander Rodgers taking command of the Tyler, and assigning Commander Stembel to the Lexington and Lieut. Phelps to the Conestoga. The Taylor carried seven guns, the Lexington six, and the Conestoga four. Here was the beginning of the Western flotilla. We all remember the unfavorable criticisms indulged in when these three stern-wheel steamers with oak casings arrived at that military post. Some said they would be shaken to pieces by the recoil of their own guns; others that they would be speedily sunk by the shore guns of the rebels; while not a few were alarmed by visions of Hollins's Ram butting them to pieces with impunity. From the day they reached their destination to the present, no rebel craft has shown itself ten miles above Columbus, and no rebel force of any description has harbored on the rivers in a proximity which could be deemed threatening to their navigation or to the two cities of St. Louis and Cairo. A few experimental trips dispelled all doubts of their efficiency, and when the people became assured that they would do the work they were intended for, all fears of a rebel incursion into any of the Northwestern States, other than Missouri, were also dispelled. A band of Jeff. Thompson's robbers did, indeed, make a demonstration of crossing the Mississippi river in August last, from the town of Commerce, Missouri, but at the first intimation that the gunboats were coming they fled with what booty they could lay their hands on, and pillaged impartially from friends and foes on the Missouri shore. The boon of security to the people of the Northwestern States is a debt due in no small degree to those wooden gunboats, for however numerous and brave our armies, it would have been impossible, with them alone, to have guarded all points on our river line. Thus our people were not only protected from danger of invasion, but were enabled to give all their time and energies to preparation for those offensive movements which have reclaimed so much important territory from the domination of the enemy.

On the 23d of September Commander Rodgers was detached from service in the West, and Captain A. H. Foote was ordered to take command as flag-officer. Since that time the following boats, with iron-clad bows, have been built or prepared for service and added to the flotilla under his command:

St. Louis, 13 guns, Lieut. Paulding.
Carondelet, 13 guns, Commander Walker.
Pittsburgh, 13 guns, Lieut. Thompson.
Louisville, 13 guns, Commander Dove.
Cincinnati, 13 guns, Commander Stembel.
Essex, 5 guns, Commander Porter.
Mound City, 13 guns, ———.

The first engagement of the gunboats with the enemy took place on the 9th of September, at Lucas's Bend on the Mississippi river, a short distance above, and in full view of the rebel stronghold at Columbus. In this engagement the Lexington, Commander Stembel, and the Conestoga, Lieut. Phelps, silenced two shore batteries, dispersed a large body of rebel cavalry, and so disabled the rebel gunboat Yankee that she has not been heard of since.

On the 29th of October the Conestoga, Lieut. Phelps, proceeded with three companies of Illinois volunteers 62 miles up the Tennessee river to Eddyville, Kentucky, where they jointly attacked and routed a rebel encampment, bringing away their horses, arms, camp equipage and negro slaves.

There would hardly have been an occasion where the presence of an efficient naval support was more necessary than at the battle of Belmont, fought on the 7th day of November last, and there has been no conflict during the war where this support, when finally called in requisition, was more effectively and opportunely rendered. Nothing but the well directed fire of grape and canister from the guns of the Tyler and Lexington saved our land forces from being utterly cut to pieces while retiring on board their transports. Every effort of the enemy to bring his artillery to bear on our columns was defeated by the storm of iron which assailed him from the gunboats. His pieces were dismounted and his horses and men swept down as fast as they were placed in position.

A great deal has been said about the origin of the proposition to take possession of the Tennessee river. The credit of conceiving the idea of a military campaign in that direction has been claimed first for one and then for another military commander. I desire that impartial justice should be done to every man, and acting upon the intention to do justice, I must be permitted to say that, so far as I can learn, the project of turning the enemy's flank by penetrating the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, originated with Commodore Foote. The great rise of water in these rivers was providential, and with the quick eye of military genius, he saw at once the advantage that it might secure to our arms. Accordingly he sent to Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis, the following dispatch:

"CAIRO, January 28, 1862.

"Gen. Grant and myself are of opinion that Fort Henry and the Tennessee river can be carried with four iron clad gunboats and troops, and be permanently occupied. Have we your authority to move for that purpose when ready?

(Signed) "A. H. FOOTE."

To this dispatch no reply was vouchsafed, but an order was subsequently sent to Gen. Grant to proceed up the Tennessee river with his troops, under convoy of the armed flotilla, and attack Fort Henry, directing Gen. Grant to show to Com. Foote his orders to this effect. Com. Foote was at once ready for the expedition, and advised the Department to that effect in the following dispatch:

U. S. GUNBOAT CONESTOGA,
PADUCAH Feb. 3, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that I left Cairo yesterday with this vessel, having ordered the armored gunboats Essex, Carondolet, Cincinnati and St. Louis to precede me to Paducah, and I arrived here last evening.

To-day I propose ascending the Tennessee River with the four new armored boats and the old gunboats Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington, in convoy of the troops under General Grant, for the purpose of conjointly attacking and occupying Fort Henry and the railroad bridge connecting Bowling Green with Columbus. The transports have not yet arrived, although expected last night from Cairo, which causes detention while in the meantime, unfortunately, the river is falling. I am ready with the seven gunboats to act offensively whenever the army is in condition to advance, and have every confidence under God that we shall be able to silence the guns at Fort Henry and its surroundings, notwithstanding I have been obliged, for want of men, to take from the five boats remaining at Cairo all the men except a sufficient number to man one gunboat for the protection of that important post.

I have left Commander Kilty as senior officer in charge of the guns and mortar boats at Cairo, ordering him, with the assistance of fleet captain Pennock, to use every effort in obtaining more men and forwarding the early equipment of the mortar boats. It is peculiarly unfortunate that we have not been able to obtain men for the flotilla, as they only are wanting to enable us to have at this moment eleven full manned instead of seven partially manned gunboats ready for efficient operations at any point. The volunteers from the army to go in the gunboats exceed the number of men required, but the derangement of companies and regiments in permitting them to leave is the reason assigned for not more than fifty of the number having been thus far transferred to the flotilla.

I enclose a copy of my orders to the commanders of the gunboats, in anticipation of the attack on Fort Henry; also a copy of orders to Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, who will have more especial charge of the old gun-boats, and operate in a less exposed position than the armed boats.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

P. S. Several transports with troops have just arrived. I proceed up the Tennessee early in the morning and will then make the Cincinnati my flag ship. A. H. F.

On the preceding day he had issued the following order to Lieut. Phelps:

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.]
U. S. GUNBOAT TAYLOR,
PADUCAH, Feb. 2, 1862.

Lieut. Commanding Phelps will, *as soon as the fort shall have surrendered*, and upon signal from the flag ship, proceed with the Conestoga, Tyler and Lexington up the river to where the railroad bridge crosses, and if the army shall not already have got possession, he will destroy so much of the track as will entirely prevent its use by the rebels.

He will then proceed so far up the river as the stage of water will admit, and capture the enemy's gunboats and other vessels which might prove available to the enemy.

[Signed.] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer,
Commanding the Naval Forces in the Western Waters.

The fleet, consisting of the iron clad boats Essex, Carondelet, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the three wooden boats, Tyler, Lexington and Conestoga, proceeded to Fort Henry, and reduced it in one hour and twenty minutes, Commodore Foote, being, as is his wont, in the fore front of the battle. It appears from the order to Lieutenant Phelps, (which that gallant officer promptly executed,) that Commodore Foote knew before leaving Paducah that he should take Fort Henry, no matter what might be the force or the resistance he should meet there. He was thoroughly inspired by that great idea. The contingency of failure did not enter into his calculations. He therefore addressed himself to plans for reaping the fruits of victory, rather than to plans for repairing the consequences of defeat. It will be observed from the foregoing letter to the Secretary of the Navy, written before the battle of Fort Henry, that the efficiency of the flotilla was much impaired by the want of seamen, or by a neglect to have those transferred from the military service who had been selected for that purpose.

After reducing Fort Henry and sweeping the Tennessee river as far up as Florence, in Alabama, Commodore Foote returned to Cairo to prepare the mortar boats for operations against Fort Donelson. He was aware of the formidable character of the rebel works at Donelson, and he desired a delay of a few days to complete the mortar boats, by which he believed the garrison, however extensive, could be shelled out without much loss of life on our side. Gen. Halleck deemed an immediate attack to be a military necessity. In this I doubt not he was right, and I only refer to it to show the crippled condition of the fleet and the heavy loss of life on our side are not to be attributed to rashness or bad management on the part of the Flag Officer. Of the gallant attack on Fort Donelson no one need be reminded. Subjected as our vessels were to a long continued and hot fire of three rebel batteries at four hundred yards distance, they continued the fight for an hour and thirty minutes, and not until the wheel of one and the tiller-ropes of another of his boats were shot away, did the well-managed guns of the Commodore cease to scatter death and consternation among the foes of his country. Although wounded himself, and his gunboats crippled, with the glory of the gallant combat on his brow, he indulged in no repinings for his personal misfortunes or laudations for his successes, but still a true Christian hero, thought only of his men. In a letter written the morning after the battle to a friend, he said:

"While I hope ever to rely on Him who controls all things, and to say from the heart, 'not unto us, but unto Thee, O Lord, belongs the glory,' yet I feel sadly at the results of our attack on Fort Donelson. To see the brave officers and men, who say they will go where I lead them, fall by my side, makes me sad to lead them to almost certain death; but I obeyed what was believed to be the military necessity of the situation."

The next movement of Commodore Foote with his flotilla was to take possession of Clarksville, where he arrived on the 16th day of February, and issued his proclamation to the inhabitants three days before the arrival of the land forces, though that fact, for some unexplained cause, nowhere appears in the official reports of the military commander of the Department.

On the 21st of February, 1862, Com. Foote telegraphed to Gen. Cullom, the chief of Gen. Halleck's staff, then at Cairo, as follows:

PADUCAH, Feb. 21, 1862.

GENERAL CULLOM, Cairo:

General Grant and myself consider this a good time *to move on Nashville*. Six mortar boats and two iron clad steamers can precede the troops and shell the forts. We were about moving for this purpose when Gen. Grant, to my astonishment, received a telegram from Gen. Halleck "*not to let the gunboats go higher than Clarksville.*" No telegram sent to me.

The Cumberland is in a good stage of water, and Gen. Grant and I believe that we can take Nashville. Please ask Gen. Halleck if we shall do it. We will talk per telegraph—Capt Phelps representing me in the office, as I am still on crutches.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

It may be that there was some great military reason why Gen. Grant was directed "not to let the gunboats go higher than Clarksville," but up to this time it is wholly unappreciable by the public. Had they been permitted to go, as was proposed by Com. Foote, Nashville would undoubtedly have capitulated some days earlier than it did, and an immense amount of rebel stores been captured, which were destroyed or removed before the army reached there, the value of which has been estimated at ten millions of dollars.

I ought not to omit to mention the gallant attack, by a part of the Western flotilla, under Lieut. Gwin, upon the enemy at Pittsburgh, on the Tennessee river, where 1,500 rebel infantry and cavalry were completely routed with a loss of thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

The next fact of importance in the campaign at the West, and indeed the most important of all, was the evacuation of Columbus. Why was this rebel stronghold, which cost so much labor and expense, abandoned without firing a shot? It is not for me to underrate the advantages of position secured by the valor of our troops at Fort Donelson, yet I undertake to say, from the knowledge I have been able to obtain of the defenses of Columbus, that there was nothing in the mere fact of the capture of Donelson, and *exclusive* of our command of the river, which need have caused the evacuation, except after a long and bloody siege. From the letter of a correspondent writing on the spot, I obtain the information that the forts at Columbus "were so located and constructed as to be almost impregnable to an assault by storm. The capture of one by no means involved the capture of the balance. A fresh assault must be made in each instance. At the main fort and many of the earth-works, stockades crossed the trenches exposing the assaulting party to a storm of bullets from riflemen firing through loopholes. Every ravine and ditch was thoroughly protected, and the various approaches of the river commanded for a long distance in every direction. It is sufficient to say that an unusually strong position was seized upon and so improved by rare engineering skill that the equal of the Columbus fortifications in extent and perfection of detail combined can hardly be found in the United States."

Another correspondent describing the place after the evacuation, says: "The fortifications were strong—perhaps stronger than any others in the South—but they were injudiciously constructed on the water side, and could not have stood an hour's bombardment by the gunboats and mortar fleet. The water battery stood out in such relief from the bluff that a well directed mortar shell would have buried it under a hundred tons of earth from above. There were no casemates to protect the artillery from the galling fire of seven gunboats, and how long could men unsheltered have stood a continuous hail from twenty-one guns throwing eight-inch shell? It is well understood that Commodore Foote was opposed to giving the rebels an opportunity to leave Columbus. He felt sure of his ability, with his gun and mortar boats, to shell them into a speedy surrender, but was compelled to give way to the counsels of military commanders.

When we couple the strategic position acquired by our occupation of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, with the completion of the mortar boats and the absolute command of the river given us by the armored gunboats, there remains no mystery about the evacuation of Columbus. The two arms of the public service are equally entitled to the credit of frightening the rebels from their strongest position on the Mississippi river, if not the strongest in their whole military jurisdiction.

Yesterday the intelligence reached us that the Western flotilla composed of ten gun boats and ten mortar boats had started forward to new scenes of conflict and to achieve, I doubt not, new and yet greater triumphs. The country is assured that whatever can be accomplished by gallantry and nautical experience will be performed by Commodore Foote and the brave officers and men under his command. We confidently await the announcement of new victories.

I have thought it proper, Mr. President, as a Western Senator, in some degree charged with the examination of naval affairs by this body, to bear this testimony to the worth of that branch of public service in the western campaign, and to the noble deeds of the flag officer in that command. No one can over estimate their services to the country and to the Northwest in particular, and in the name of that great section, and of the whole country, I thank them one and all officers and men.

But I would avail myself of this occasion to accomplish another purpose. I am anxious that the people of this entire country may feel that the exploits of the navy, wherever performed, are their exploits, that its glory is their glory, and that while they are taxing themselves to support it, they are supporting the right arm of the national defense. I desire the citizen of the most remote frontier to feel that he is equally protected and equally honored by the brave deeds of our naval officers with the citizen of the Atlantic coast. I wish the men of Iowa and Minnesota to know that they are as effectually defended in their liberties at home, as well as their honor abroad, by the achievements of Dupont and Goldsborough, Stringham and Foote, on the water, as they can be by any victories won by our armies on the land.

Mr. President, ours must be a great maritime nation. Heaven has ordained that it should be such, and we could not make it otherwise if we would. We have a coast both on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, which with its numerous indentations is many thousand miles in extent, occupied by a hardy maritime population, and flanked on either side by soils and climates that furnish the most valuable productions of the globe, which must be supplied to other nations. On the north we have a succession of great lakes bearing upon their bosoms a registered commercial tonnage of nearly half a million, and navigated by a race of daring, industrious Western seamen. Unlike any other maritime nation, ours is traversed by navigable rivers thousands of miles in length, floating an inland commerce unequaled by any other country in the world, except possibly China, and capable of navigation by armed vessels of great capacity. With a country of such extent, a soil and climate furnishing such productions, and a population along our ocean, gulf, bay, lake and river coasts accustomed to navigation, who does not see that ours must, from the very necessities of our geographical position and the conformation of our continent, become a great commercial people? Our products must be borne to remote nations in our own ships, navigated by our own seamen, and protected wherever they go by our own vessels of war.

I know not with whom originated the phrase that "the navy is the right arm of the public defense," but I know that a truer sentiment was never uttered. In my conviction it will always be in this country the most efficient and far the most dangerous arm of the public service by which to maintain the national integrity and defend the National honor. History teaches us that every nation that has depended upon a navy for protection has been comparatively free by the side of those which have placed their reliance upon armies. I need not go back to antiquity to prove this. I point to Holland and England in modern times. The former, while she continued to be the power on earth, and only began to be shorn of her liberties and of her territory when she neglected to maintain her fleets. England, the most liberal of all Governments save our own, is in no small degree indebted for her present position to the fact that she maintains only a small military force on the British Islands, and relies upon her wooden walls as a means of attack and defense. She puts no faith in large standing armies, and will not until her people shall be prepared to surrender their freedom. With her garrisoned possessions encircling the globe her entire military establishment does not exceed 120,000 men. France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, maintain large standing armies on their own soil, and in those countries the liberty of the people is measured by the will of the sovereigns. The freedom they enjoy is a gratuity of Emperors and Kings; the servitude they endure is enforced by the presence of standing armies. The people of this country can never accept the rights which they enjoy as the gift of any being inferior to their Creator. I do not believe that anybody but the public enemy has had anything to fear from the numerous and well appointed armies we have raised, yet no one of us is prepared to say that with an army much longer isolated from home scenes and home ideas, concentrated in large bodies and taught the most implicit obedience, danger to our free institutions might not arise. No such danger can arise from the existence of a navy, however large or however commanded. Seamen are cosmopolitans. Always employed and generally afloat they never become, as armies sometimes do, as dangerous to friends in time of peace as to enemies in time of war.

I might go on to show that, situated as all our large cities are upon arms of the sea or upon navigable rivers, the navy might be made more efficient in suppressing domestic insurrection as well as repelling foreign invasion, than the army. I might show too that, notwithstanding much that has been said by professed statisticians, the support of a navy is much less expensive in comparison with the service it renders to a maritime nation, than that of an army, but I shall not detain the Senate by entering upon such an exposition at this time.

As I said at the outset, my purpose in rising to address the Senate at this time was to call the attention of the country to the successful operations of the Western flotilla, but I cannot refrain from alluding for one moment to the successes of our navy elsewhere. The whole southwestern Atlantic coast has been swept by the fleet of the gallant Dupont, and is now effectually held by both an inside and an outside blockade. The enemy have been driven from the waters of North Carolina by Goldsborough and their coast towns occupied; and I predict that in a few days, at the farthest, intelligence will reach us that the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi river have been captured, and that Farragut and Porter are, or will soon be, in possession of New Orleans. But the startling events that have recently occurred in Hampton Roads attract, as they ought, the attention of all. It would be well for us to reflect upon what these events have clearly demonstrated, viz:

1. That in modern naval warfare, wooden sailing vessels are perfectly helpless and harmless.

2. That even the modern stone fortifications are no obstruction to the entrance of iron-clad vessels of war into any of our harbors, but that such vessels can hold every commercial city on the continent at their mercy.

3. That we can now commence the creation of a proper navy upon a footing of equality with nearly all the naval powers of the world.

Mr. President, no man sympathizes with the relations and friends of the gallant dead who perished on the Congress and Cumberland more deeply than I do. Perhaps their loss was necessary to teach us our true path of duty to the country. Let us not peril more valuable lives upon such worthless vessels, and while we deplore the loss of so many brave men let us rejoice that so many are left to the service who are willing to die for their country. Especially let us give thanks for the brilliant example of courage, seamanship and patriotism furnished to the country and to the world by that matchless officer Lieutenant John L. Worden, and the officers and men under his command on board the Monitor. In that unexampled engagement of Sunday last, after a terribly suffocating and dangerous passage from New York, without sleep, with an undrilled crew handling an untried experiment, Lieutenant Worden and his men performed prodigies of skill and valor that will render all on board the Monitor immortal. They will be immortal not for their valor alone. That battle revolutionized in one hour both naval architecture and naval warfare. Who shall undertake to estimate the influence it will exert upon all the maritime nations of the earth? Who shall undertake to tell the number of homes to which the news of its successful action carried quiet, which had been for hours disturbed by the most distracting fears?

Mr. President, the country has cause to be proud of the navy. Let it be honored and preserved.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.

NORTHERN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The following is one of the principal propositions for dividing the northern portion of the State into Congressional Districts.

[Same as in Telegraph in our Saturday's issue.]

CORRECTION.

I placed Mr. Edwards of Sangamon's name with the ayes, in the vote to lay Mr. Joslyn's resolution or section against the right of secession, upon the table. This was an error. Mr. Edwards voted with the noes. I make the correction in justice to the gentleman.

A MEANING PRAYER—WHO'S HIT?

Rev. Mr. Clover this morning opened with prayer. He repeated the Lord's Prayer, and merely added: "We pray thee, O Lord! to forgive our enemies, persecutors and slanderers, and turn their hearts."

ARTICLE ON COUNTIES.

This article came up again this morning, and an attempt was made to modify it, which was done to a certain extent. Still enough remains to damn the entire article in the estimation of the people.

Judge Purple offered the following modification, in the shape of a section, called Section 6: No territory shall be taken from any county, and no county shall be divided or new county in whole or in part created therefrom, unless the proposition therefor shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the county or counties interested therein, and from which the territory is proposed to be taken, nor unless a majority of the legal voters of said counties voting on said proposition shall vote for the same.

This section was adopted by yeas 29, nays 27.

The question is will this section, which only partly does away with the evils of the others in the article, be adhered to.

Mr. Wall moved that the entire article be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Waters, Wentworth, Allen of Williamson, Childs and Edwards.

The article, as it now stands, is a kind of "hotch-potch," one section clashing with another.

Another proposition was to recommit the article to the committee on counties.

This latter was voted down, and after considerable debate and much excitement, the article was referred to the select committee, to which were added Mr. Thompson in place of Messrs. Edwards and O'Melveny.

ARTICLE ON EDUCATION POSTPONED.

The special order was the article on education, but it was postponed.

REVENUE ARTICLE.

The revenue article was then taken up. The question was upon Mr. Anthony's substitute for the section as reported by the committee. His substitute is section four of revenue article of the present Constitution.

Mr. Vandeveer offered an amendment to Mr. Anthony's substitute, as follows:

Provided, that no school tax shall be levied in any school district by the corporate authorities thereof, without submitting the question to the legal voters of the district, nor unless a majority of the voters voting for the question vote for the tax.

This amendment was indefinitely postponed, and finally the article was adopted as it stands below, and referred to the committee for revision, &c.

ARTICLE IX.
OF THE REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may, whenever they shall deem it necessary, cause to be collected from all able-bodied, free white male inhabitants of this State, over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of sixty years, who are entitled to the right of suffrage, a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar each.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed, in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, toll bridges and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises and privileges in such manner as they shall, from time to time, direct.

SEC. 3. The property of the State and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for school, religious and charitable purposes, may, by general law, be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 4. The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages, may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all property within the limits of municipal corporations belonging to individuals and corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

SEC. 5. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other objects or subjects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this Constitution.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly may provide for the collection of all taxes and assessments for State, county, city, school or any other purpose whatever by the same person.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that all special and general taxes and assessments levied by virtue of any law of this State shall become due upon the same day; and also for their payment into the treasury on the same day. And after this day of payment the names of all defaulters, with the amount of their defalcation, and the names of their sureties shall be reported to the Attorney General, or county, city, or other attorney for such proceedings, under such penalties as may by law be provided.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The Bill of Rights (Article II) was then taken up and some new alterations were made, pending which the Convention adjourned.

BOUNDARIES.

Article I on Boundaries was also adopted.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Article III, concerning the distribution of the powers of government, was also adopted.

All the above articles were ordered engrossed.

REVENUE.

The article upon revenue was then taken up, and pending a discussion on the section relative to tax titles, the Convention adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

EXECUTIVE ARTICLE.

This article was taken up and some six sections adopted. That fixing the time of holding elections excited considerable debate. The Republicans desired to strike out 1863 and insert 1864.

Messrs. Ferry, Joslyn and Anthony were in favor of the change and made strong speeches therefor.

The whole article was passed, however, by yeas 44, nays 16, and it was ordered engrossed.

LAW REFORM.

The Committee on Law Reform reported all resolutions on that subject back, and asked to be discharged from their consideration.

GRAND JURIES AGAIN.

An attempt was made to allow the Legislature by a two-thirds vote to abolish the Grand Jury system, but it failed.

LAW SCHOOL.

The Committee on Law Reform, through Mr. Woodson, made a jocular report, and presented a section providing for a law school for lawyers not fully educated in their profession. It was a hit at Mr. Underwood's resolution, asking whether it would not be proper to create a law school for students intending to practice in the courts. It was laid on the table.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The Committee on Legislative Department reported back a section providing for a homestead exemption. It is as follows:

SECTION. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, pass all necessary laws for exempting from levy and forced sale under any process or order of any court of law or equity in this State, except for non-payment of taxes on assessments, or for any debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement thereof, a liberal homestead to the debtor, he being a householder and having a family, such exemption to continue after the death or desertion of such householder, for the benefit of the wife or widow and family, until the youngest child becomes twenty-one years of age, and until the death of such wife or widow. Also, all such laws as may be necessary to effectually exempt the real and personal property of married women, acquired before marriage, and all property they may earn by their personal exertion, or to which they become entitled in any manner whatever after marriage, from all liability for the debts, obligations, or engagements of the husband.

An attempt was made to lay the section on the table. Lost, ayes 26, nays 32.

It was finally laid on the table and ordered printed.

REVENUE ARTICLE.

This article was again taken up and section 7 stricken out, in place of which, section 4 from the article in the old Constitution, relative to tax sales, was inserted.

Mr. Wentworth offered an additional section (9) providing for taxing the circulation of the banks, which was adopted.

ARTICLE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Wilson's report on education was then taken up.

Mr. Reily moved to strike out sec. 1.

Mr. Childs opposed the resolution in a humorous speech, at the conclusion of which he read an invitation from a portion of his constituents, desiring the celebrated Miller of Randolph to establish a wind-mill in that section.

The gentleman from Randolph returned his most profound thanks for the invitation and compliment.

Mr. McNeely moved to strike out section 4 providing for a Superintendent.

Mr. Wilson defended the section and article in a very eloquent and able speech, in which he introduced an immense mass of statistics to show the necessity for a Superintendent.

Mr. McNeely and Mr. Vandeveer made bitter speeches against the section and article generally, but the section was adopted notwithstanding.

Pending a vote on adopting the article the Convention adjourned.

GOOD BANK DIVIDEND.

The Auditor sold out the Bank of America at Mt. Carmal to-day, and realized from the sale a dividend of 93 cents on the dollar. This is doing very well for a country "wild cat" bank.

GOING BACK TO TWENTY JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AGAIN.

The Democracy, I understand, have agreed to again go back to twenty Judicial Circuits for the State, nineteen besides Cook. Whether they will again change back after making this change, I am not as yet informed.

Miscellaneous.

MAJ. WINTHROP'S NOVELS.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY!

I.

JOHN BRENT;

BY THEODORE WINTHROP,

Late Major in the United States Army, and author of "Love and Skates," "Cecil Dreeme," etc., etc.

1 vol. 16mo.......... Price, $1.00.

This vigorous and original story has met with the most extraordinary success. SIX EDITIONS are already sold within four weeks after publication.

[From the Boston Daily Traveler.]
This novel is beyond dispute the best of Major Winthrop's stories.

[From the New York Evening Post.]
John Brent is a tale of adventure on the Western Prairies, in which the reader is carried rapidly from California to Chicago, and afterwards from New York to London. The characters are few and the incidents few, but the plot has a breathless interest, and the events are thrilling, without being improbable. One chapter called the Gallop of Three, is a masterly bit of description, full of the fresh life of the great Western Plains, and yet as poetic and grand as any romance of chivalry.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Bulletin.]
All who read the book will be delighted with its novel adventures, its well-drawn characters, its vivid descriptions of Western life and scenery, and the fine, chivalrous, manly tone that pervades it.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]
There is not a single page in John Brent which is not absorbingly interesting.

II.

CECIL DREEME;

BY THEODORE WINTHROP,

Late Major in the United States Army, and author of "March of the N. Y. 7th Regiment," and "Washington as a Camp," in the Atlantic Monthly.

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR,
BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Price.......... $1.00.

This NEW AMERICAN NOVEL has been compared to the writings of

HAWTHORNE AND DE BALZAC.

It has met with the most rapid and brilliant success. It has reached a TENTH EDITION already.

CRITICAL OPINIONS:

There is a singular fascination about this book not often felt in reading any novel, and least of all one of American origin. There is something about it to remind one of the best of Hawthorne's stories, though unlike those, it is a story of real, not ideal life.—[Boston Courier.

It reminds us of the best productions of Honore De Balzac, with this difference, that while it shows the rich fancy and close observation of those fictions, it has a purity which they too often want, and the high poetic elevation which the French writer could not reach, simply because it was not his nature.—[Dr. Shelton Mackenzie in the Philadelphia Press.

These two great novels are for sale by
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
mh15-n538-2t 39 and 41 Lake street, Chicago.

YOU CANNOT UNDERSTAND
The Progress of the War
WITHOUT A GOOD MAP.

Lloyd's Great Military Map and Gazetteer
OF THE FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES,

Is compiled from the very latest OFFICIAL SURVEYS and shows every place of interest in the South.

Every Movement of the Armies can be plainly seen on it.

Engraved on steel, four feet square. Used by the War Department. Price 50 cents colored in States, or 75 cents colored in Counties. Pocket form, handsomely bound, $1. We will send it to any one securely by mail, on receipt of price (in stamps or money.)

It is the Cheapest and Best Map in America.

Everybody should have it. The Gazetteer of the Cities, Towns, &c., on the back of this Map is alone worth ten times the price of the Map, all for 50 cents. Map included.

Any one ordering this Map, if not satisfied, can have their money refunded.

Western Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.
Address, J. DIXON, JR.
Post Office Box 2551, Chicago.

Agents wanted in the Army, and all over the country. Send for Circulars.

☞ To editors inserting this entire, and sending us a paper, we will forward, post paid, two copies of our valuable Map. mh15-n534-2t

MUNSON'S
COPPER TUBULAR
LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SPIRAL FLANGES.

This Rod, patented in 1856, has been steadily growing in favor with dealers and house owners, until now it stands without a rival. Its power of conduction is equal to a solid iron rod thirty inches in circumference. It is continuous, does not rust, and will endure as long as the building upon which it may be erected. It is easily put up, and is an ornament to any edifice. No man who examines it will ever buy any other kind. Send for Circular.

N. B.—Infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

LOCKE & MUNSON, Manufacturers,
mh13-n5 6-2t INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD
There is nothing better than
Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
Prepared and sold by
Gale Brothers, Pharmaceutists,
202 Randolph street.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
We are now opening large pieces of Black and Brown
SKIRT BRAIDS,
Gilt Buttons, Hoop Skirts, Linen Shirt Fronts, Trimmings, and Yankee Notions
Generally. Country Merchants will DO WELL to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh11 78 LAKE STREET.

COAL! COAL!!—We have on hand about 300 tons of the best quality
LEHIGH FOUNDRY COAL.
Also, about 200 tons LARGE EGG LEHIGH. Also, about 300 tons BLOSSBURG—all for sale at the
Lowest Market Price.
PRICE, MORRIS & CRAWFORD.
Coal and Yards 1st North Water, West Adams and Canal, and Yard foot of Van Buren street bridge.

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND
Have Removed to
139 LAKE STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, HOSIERY AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, a complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
At very Low Prices.
Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,
mh14-n497 1m 139 Lake street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY
FOR CASH.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
Philadelphia,
Wholesale Dealers in
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have open a large variety of freshly imported
Spring Dress Goods,
To which, with a handsome assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SAWLS, MANTILLAS,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES.
And other goods in their line, they invite the attention of city and country dealers.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

SPRING, 1862.
J. M. BEEBE & CO.,
60 to 66 Franklin Street,
BOSTON,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
White Goods and Woolens,
Together with a large and choice collection of
British, French and Continental
DRESS GOODS,
Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Per Bohemian, at Portland.......January 8.
" Hibernian, at Portland....... " 23.
" Europa, at Boston....... " 29.
" North American, at Portland....... " 29.
" Anglo Saxon, at Portland....... " 30.
" Nova Scotian, at Portland.......February 5.
" American, at Boston....... " 11.
" Jura, at Portland....... " 11.

367 Packages
Foreign Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season!
FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods!
A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances.
—ALSO—
18,000 American and Toilet Quilts.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.

Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares!
Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston,
mh5-n314-1m

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.
mh6-n317-3m

REMOVAL.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe5-k398-1y]

DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for
ONE SHILLING.
Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.
fe27-n170-3m

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are also Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers by [illegible]
Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Wholesale Houses.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 - LAKE STREET - 63
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
2,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
25 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Black Tin, Fence Wire, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Agricultural Impl'n'ts, Shelf Hardware, Nails, &c. &c.
Prices in all cases guaranteed
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED.
C. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. [mh5-n288-3m] E. W. COOK, L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

1862-----Spring Trade.-----1862
CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING.
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit.

SEASONABLE GOODS,
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE
AND
Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c. &c.
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the Northwest.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Wholesale Houses.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
4,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
4,000 lbs. SHEET IRON,
100 " RUSSIA IRON,
100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
400 coils SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS TOOLS and MACHINES,
40 coils BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
25 tons BAR IRON.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
ap18-y1y1 Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[ap2[illegible]-1y]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring stock and Prices of
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, TIN, BLACK TIN, FRENCH WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PATENTED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES, CHAINS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c., &c.
Prices in all cases guaranteed
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
WILLIAM BLAIR, G. R. NELSON, O. W. NELSON.
[ap[illegible]-1y]

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED.
C. C. COOK & CO.
S. C. COOK, F. TISCHER. [ap[illegible]-1y] H. W. COOK, L. SWORSTEDT, JR.

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FOR TRADERS
We do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. [mh1[illegible]-3m]

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in stores a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT. [ap18-y1y-3m]

SEASONABLE GOODS,
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East. LATHROP OLYNDER & SUPERINTEN.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.
Are selling now the CLOSE CASH Buyers and have the largest stock in their line ever brought to the Northwest. [ap[illegible]-1y]

Special Notices.

RHEUMATISM CATARRH!!
A LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
Applied to be a Specific for
CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD.
HENRY A. STONE & SON,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York.
(Box 5,[illegible])
Government, Railroad, State Stocks bought and sold at the Board. Special attention given to Government Securities. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. A. Graham, Esq., James Clapp, Esq. [ap[illegible]-1y]

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
D. R. HOLT, Cashier.
L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, receive Money on Deposit, receive Money for safe keeping when left a specified period, will loan on Real Estate, and receive and execute Trusts from Corporations, Companies, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
J. H. Dunham, John S. Foster, F. R. Conley. DIRECTORS: Henry Farnam, D. R. Holt, C. H. Merchant, A. A. Sprague, S. A. Smith. [mh7-y1y]

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,
Bankers & Brokers,
50 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale. Dividends collected and Interest allowed on Deposits. Agents of Canadian Banks, Chas. A. Meigs, New York. [mh[illegible]-3m] CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemable in bankable funds, at the Office of CHAD. WILKES & CO., No. 51 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. E. K. WILLARD, Agent.

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments.
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [ap18-y[illegible]-3m]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. [ja1-1y]

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. RAINES, President.
N. S. RIDDER, Cashier. [ap18-y1y]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
[ap18-y1y] No. 92 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated under the laws of this State of Illinois, under the general banking laws of the State of Public Accounts of said Bank, in the City of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be paid over to the redemption of the
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. [ap[illegible]-y1y]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
[ap[illegible]-y1y-6m] Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
On no more liberal terms than can be obtained at any other place in this city. Parties desiring loans will find it to their interest to call on
CHAS. MEIGS & SON, 121 Lake St.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker,
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.
[ap18-1y]

Medicinal.

GOOD SAMARITAN
Diseases of long standing which have resisted all other treatment, and all new remedies without the use of Mercury.
Danger!! Danger!!!
CONSUMPTION and all DISEASES that lead to it, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Weakness, and Want of Vigor.
Consultations, together with the advice of a Physician, free. Medicines sent to any address, and accompanied by full directions for their use, on receipt of the money, or by express, C. O. D. Address, DR. HELMBOLD'S Medicinal Depot, 594 Broadway, New York. [ap[illegible]-y1y]

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Washington sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. [feb1-y[illegible]-3m] FREDERIC HERTEL.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK,
No. 4 Broad Square, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE HIGHEST TENDERED PRICE, Dollars of the par value of the United States Loan for sale in amounts of $50 Bills or upwards, with the Coupons or Interest Certificate accompanying each Note, and payable in Gold, upon the receipt of the certificate.
Orders for Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and will take all our best Two-year United States Treasury Notes at the exchange Rate of 1-2 and interest. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [ap18-y[illegible]-3m]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. [ja1-1y]

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
[ap18-y1y] No. 92 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated under the laws of this State of Illinois, under the general banking laws of the State of Public Accounts of said Bank, in the City of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be paid over to the redemption of the
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. [ap[illegible]-y1y]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
[ap[illegible]-y1y-6m] Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
On no more liberal terms than can be obtained at any other place in this city. Parties desiring loans will find it to their interest to call on
CHAS. MEIGS & SON, 121 Lake St.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker,
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.
[ap18-1y]

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 32 Market st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and prices low. Warehouse and BAGGING FARWELL.
[ap[illegible]-y1y-1y]

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ARTHUR & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago
S. E. CLARK & CO., 120 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Military and Grocery Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Patterns. Wax and Sewed Bags from Grain and Grocery bags for Shippers. Millers and Farmers' Grain Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Meal, Seed, &c.
[illegible] Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. [ap18-y1y]

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments, Sole Agent for Martin's Guitars, the standard guitars of the world, Leduc, Paris, the standard violins of the world, Pedal Bass Drums and Musical Goods of every article in their line.
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 5[illegible]. [ap[illegible]-y1y]

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
MRS. RAYNE continues to receive her friends at the above place, where she is always ready to wait on the patrons of her establishment. Her long experience in the business, with her extensive acquaintance, enables her to do ample justice to those who may favor her with a call. Remember the place, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

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Banking and Exchange.

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker,
No. 40 CLARK STREET,
Buys all Uncurrent Money, Promissory Notes, Stocks, and Specie, at the highest rates, and sells on Commission. Prompt attention given to Collections. Refer to Merchants and Banks. [ap18-y1y-1m]

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 95 Clark street, Bryant's Building, S. E. corner of Chicago, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought at the highest price paid for it. Interest allowed on Deposits. Special attention given to collections. [ap18-y1y-1m]

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York.
(Box 5[illegible])
Government, Railroad, State Stocks bought and sold at the Board. Special attention given to Government Securities. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. A. Graham, Esq., James Clapp, Esq. [ap[illegible]-1y]

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
D. R. HOLT, Cashier.
L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, receive Money on Deposit, receive Money for safe keeping when left a specified period, will loan on Real Estate, and receive and execute Trusts from Corporations, Companies, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
J. H. Dunham, John S. Foster, F. R. Conley. DIRECTORS: Henry Farnam, D. R. Holt, C. H. Merchant, A. A. Sprague, S. A. Smith. [mh7-y1y]

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,
Bankers & Brokers,
50 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale. Dividends collected and Interest allowed on Deposits. Agents of Canadian Banks, Chas. A. Meigs, New York. [mh[illegible]-3m] CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemable in bankable funds, at the Office of CHAD. WILKES & CO., No. 51 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. E. K. WILLARD, Agent.

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments.
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [ap18-y[illegible]-3m]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. [ja1-1y]

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. RAINES, President.
N. S. RIDDER, Cashier. [ap18-y1y]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
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The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Anderson C mrs
Adams Jane miss
Alexander Amelia mrs
Allison Dorthia mrs
Allison Martha mrs
Allen Ruth A miss

B
Badly Emmit mrs
Baker Rosalie
Bachelor Phoebe miss
Bank Caroline mrs
Ball Bridget
Barnard Harriet E mrs
Barry Ellen miss
Bailey Amelia mrs
Bates Mary Jane mrs
Battles Amanda mrs
Bartlett Louisa M mrs
Bassett Georgie miss
Bell Margaret mrs
Beck Ellen mrs
Beasley Agnes miss
Bell Ann mrs
Bogat Frances miss
Bradshaw Sarah mrs
Bills Hannah mrs
Blackburn Pauline miss
Bissell Mary A mrs
Blackburn M miss
Bidock Bridget mrs

C
Cameron miss
Campbell mrs
Cole Jane mrs
Collegher Nellie C mrs
Conner Sarah mrs
Cauffeman Margaret
Castle Louisa miss
Castle Samuel mrs
Carr Rachel Ann
Carpenter Hattie miss
Chisell Ann mrs
Childs W H mrs
Chase Mary A mrs
Chalton Emma
Chandler Laura B
Chapman Josephine
Clifford Catharine
Clapp Minnie miss
Clancy Ellen miss
Clinch Elizabeth miss
Coghlan Mary mrs
Colako Dorabe miss
Colt Libbie miss
Coleman Catharine
Colton C A mrs

D
Davison Annie
Dawson Elizabeth
Daunk Mary miss
Dean Georgie E
Delon Julia M
Dixon Mary mrs
Dorsey M A mrs
Dickinson Tippie miss
De Mont Harriet mrs
Dunes Rhoda miss
Dickinson Sophia mrs
Dietrich Chas mrs
Dorbont Mamie miss
Dixon Maria C miss
Delft Catharine miss

E
Eade T C mrs
Elam Jane miss
Eagan Anna mrs

F
Faughy Catherine miss
Farrell Bridget miss
Flynn Rosalie mrs
Fields Phrilla mrs
Fisher M E mrs
Field Silas W mrs
Flower Fanny Lyon mrs

G
Gallagher Mary Ann miss
Garrity Catherine
Giles Martha miss
Gilbert Kate miss
Gill Beatrice
Gilchrist Martha miss
Godin Mary mrs
Godin Lizzie mrs
Gort ue Emelie
Gordon James M mrs
Goddard Sarah mrs
Gould Elie E miss

H
Haley Margaret mrs
Hall Allene mrs
Hoggart Emily mrs
Hamilton Henrietta mrs
Halsingon Cornelia mrs
Hammond Charlotte mrs
Haines Margaret mrs
Hapwood mrs
Harbaugh Margaret mrs
Harris Fannie M miss
Hand Catharine miss
Hart George Anna miss
Hanan Kate miss
Harper Martha J
Harlicks Mary Ann mrs
Hayes Mary mrs
Hayward Anna J mrs
Hartley Fanny miss
Healy Mary miss

J
Jackson Emily R mrs
Jones Henry mrs
Jennings Martin A miss
Jenkins Deborah miss
Jenkins J W mrs
Jenks Mary E miss
Jones Annie miss 2

K
Kerwin mrs
Kennedy E mrs
Konsowez J E mrs
Keeje Howard mrs
Keles Libby miss
King Sarah mrs

L
Lawler John J mrs
Langdon Sarah E
Lawrence Kate mrs
Landgon Kuretta miss
Lent Amanda Hester A mrs
Libby A A mrs
Livingston R R mrs
Lesson D B mrs

M
McAuley M A mrs
McCarty Hannah mrs
McCagge Jane mrs
McConnell Lydia miss
McCormack Ellen
McCabe Catherine mrs
McCarthy Catherine miss
McCormack Sarah mrs
McDole Alice miss
McDonald Ella mrs
McDonald E A mrs
Magill Mary miss
Mann Julia miss
Magee Cornelia N miss
Maher John mrs
Malone Hannah miss
Malone Cornelia miss
Malone Rachael miss
Marcher Catharine
Martin Sue miss
Martin Anna M
Mason Mary mrs
Martin Mary mrs
Mason Jane mrs
Messenore Amelia S
Merry E L mrs
Meaz William mrs
Metivier Salome miss
Mew born Birson mrs

N
Naylor Mary miss
Nash Hannah miss
Nash Rachel miss
Nelson Julia miss

O
O'Reilly Jno J mrs
O'Brien Margaret
Oakley Mary D mrs
O'Connell Margaret mrs
Otis Tooka mrs

P
Patton Mary C miss
Packer Hannah miss
Parsons B B miss
Parker Mary miss
Panton miss
Parker Hannah miss
Palmer Ella A miss
Patrick Cornelia mrs
Partridge Agnes miss
Perkin Leslie mrs
Peterson Mary H

Quigley Honora mrs

R
Randall Judy mrs
Rawson Clara
Randall Louisa mrs
Randall Emily
Reddy Edward mrs
Reardon Mary miss
Reid Jane mrs
Reed Caroline mrs
Richardson Delia mrs
Richardson Helen A miss
Rock Ann Helen M mrs
Ryan Ann D

S
Sanford Mary miss
Saunders Abbie mrs
Summers Eliza J miss
Sanborn Ann E miss
Seymour Jennie
Sanborn Elvira mrs
Scading Jennie miss
Scely Carrie N mrs
Scagnolio Rosie mrs
Sharp Lydia A mrs
Shepard Jane
Sheridan Mary Jane miss
Sheridan Mary Jane
Shanley mrs
Sharp J T mrs
Shaver David O mrs
Smith Hattie mrs
Smith Sophianie Estella miss
Smith Catharine miss
Smith Maggie miss
Smith Alice mrs
Smith Elizabeth
Smith Elizabeth V mrs
Smith Nellie miss
Smith Catherine
Smith Sophiana E miss

T
Taylor Mary miss 2
Taylor Hannah
Taylor D mrs
Thomas Molly R
Thomas Frederick mrs
Thompson Josephine mrs

V
Vanbrocklin Nancy A
Van Varkin Sarah miss

W
Walcos Emma miss
Wagner Emma miss
Walters Louisa mrs
Walker Myra M mrs
Wakeman
Walsh Ellen mrs
Walsh Julia
Walsh Nellie G miss
Weller Sarah M mrs
Weston G A mrs
Wolfe Mary E mrs
Webster Anne mrs
White mrs
White Julius C mrs
Wilson Jennie mrs
Wilson Elizabeth mrs
Williamson Clara miss

Y
Yaughn Mary mrs
Van Fanigan Emma miss

W
Williams Mary mrs
Williams Mary C mrs
Wilson H M mrs
Wills Albert mrs
Wilter miss
Willard Jacob mrs
Wilbegger Maggie miss
Wentel Emily mrs
Wilson Alice miss
Webber Lydia M mrs
Wright Anna miss
Wood Lotty miss
Wadell Carina J mrs
Wolcott Harriet mrs
Weight Josephine miss
Wam Maria miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Allerton & Hurdlakes Dual
Ames Hiram
Abbott Oryille S
Anderson Edwd
Adams Frank E
Ayer A R
Ainsby & Bro
Allen A F
Anderson C dr
Ayres Cyrus

B
Baker R W dr 2
Bassett Adolph
Baker Bickaby
Barrow A M
Ames A S
Bailey Albert
Beacock C dr
Bond Chas
Bigelow C
Banks Palmer
Bacon Patrick
Bartlett Peter
Bogle Charles
Bacon Jno A
Bailey Jno
Bartlett Jno R
Barter John R
Bennett John A
Bottomley S E
Blackman Henry
Barnes Henry
Baker Herbert
Bissell Jno
Ballantine Jas B
Booth Elias
Bowsley J E
Bennett Jas
Bailey Jno
Bishop J A
Bartlett Peter
Barter John R
Bennett John A
Bottomley S E

C
Allerton & Hurdlakes Dual
Ames Hiram
Abbott Oryille S
Anderson Edwd
Adams Frank E
Ashford Joseph
Ayer Frederick
Adams W S
Adams John M
Ainsby & Bro
Allen Geo
Adams W S
Anderson C dr
Austin W S
Ayres Cyrus
Anderson Henry
Anderson Wm
Andrews Elias
Anderson John

B
Baker R W dr 2
Bassett Adolph
Barnes Henry
Baker Herbert
Bissell Jno
Barrow A M
Ballantine Jas B
Ames A S
Booth Elias
Bailey Albert
Bowsley J E
Beacock C dr
Bennett Jas
Bond Chas
Bailey Jno
Bigelow C
Bishop J A
Banks Palmer
Bartlett Peter
Bogle Charles
Bennett John A
Bottomley S E

C
Cleveland Jas
Cooper Jas
Cooper Jas
Cooper

The Tribune.
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1862.

THE CITY.

...re Alarm.—The alarm of fire for the ...district, rang on Saturday morning was ... It was caused by the burning out of a ...ney in the late Jackson Hall. There was ...es.

...solution.—The well known and popu...w firm of Knox, Eustace and Reed has dissolved, as will be seen by an announce... elsewhere. Messrs. Knox and Reed will ...ed to the business.

...Godey and Arthur for April; The Re... Army List for 1862; and Bayard Tay... new "Pictures of Travel," have been ...ved by Jno. R. Walsh, corner Madison ...t and Custom House Place.

...w Time Table on the C. B. & Q. R. R. ...ttention of our readers is called to the ...ges made in the time for the arrival and ...rture of trains on the Chicago, Burling... and Quincy Railroad. The advertisement ... be found in another column.

...Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Mag..., and Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, ...been received, and are for sale by Mc... & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have ...received a supply of Bayard Taylor's ...nd series of writings, "Home and Abroad."

...mportable Larceny.—Charles Fleischer ...on Saturday morning held to bail in the ...of $300 for his appearance at the Record... Court, for the larceny of two large com...rs, valued at Five Dollars, from the prem... of Mrs. Josephine Huber, No. 71 North ...k street.

...e Report of the Board of Education. ...e eighth annual report of the Board of ...ation, a pamphlet of 100 pages, has been ...ished and we shall have occasion to refer ...at length in a future issue. It is a very ...esting document, very ably compiled and ...from introduction to *finis* with facts and ...es in relation to our public schools.

...ersonal.—We are happy to state, that the ...endsanity of P. L. Wells—so long iden...l with the commercial interests of this ...is, says Dr. McFarland, Supt. Ill. State ...ne Asylum, "passing away;" and that ...is "pretty satisfactorily convalescing." ...lso adds that, "there is no doubt of his recovery."

...ss Julia Daly.—This lady commences ...second and last week on Monday night ...a continuance of "Our Female Ameri... Cousin" introducing the ditty, "My ...ny was a Shoemaker," in addition to ...h she will personate six characters in the ...etta of "In and out of Place," with ...ch, Irish, and Yankee songs, and two ...c dances. Those of our readers who did ...have an opportunity of seeing Miss Daly ...week should certainly attend.

...urch Record.—James Grant Wilson, ...who was the founder, and has success... conducted the *Church Record* for the past ...years, has sold his interest in the enter... to Rev. Thomas Smith, who has en...t it and will hereafter conduct it under ...name of *The Northwestern Church*. Mr. ...th is an old graduate of the Tribune ...e, and has excellent capacity for his un...aking. Mr. Smith proposes to make it ...exclusively a church paper than hereto...

...allets Prepense.—Anthony Mack and ... keepers of a low doggery on Canal ...t, most mercilessly assaulted and beat ...les Porter, a countryman, who stepped ...their saloon for something to drink, on ...ay night. The implements with which ...attack was made, were simply a mallet and ...ker—harmless articles enough when ap... to their legitimate uses, but no trifles ...n "gently tapping" on the cranium of an ...xicated man. The defendants were fined ...ollars each on Saturday.

...uits Against the Druggists.—The suits ...nst F. & H. M. Hooker, Stephani Broth... and Henry Ring, before the Police Court, ...violation of the city ordinance in relation ...he sale of liquors, were on Saturday dis...sed on account of informality in the ...s. Those against Henry Mottram and J. ...Butler were dismissed upon payment of ...s. The cases of Charles Heyman, Chas. ...nsacke, Emil Drier, and John Bartel, were ...d by a jury and a verdict given for defend...

...atal Accident.—A serious and probably ...accident occurred on Friday evening to a ...g man named Patrick McCormick, an ...neer on the Chicago and Rock Island ...road. When near Joliet, coming towards ...cago, he went out on the engine platform ...ook after the working of the machinery, ...fell to the ground just in front of the ...els of the locomotive, which passed over ...cutting both legs off at the thighs. He was ...dead when the information of the acci... reached the city, but no expectations ...e entertained of his recovery. His family ...de on South Halsted, near Twelfth street.

...leveland and Detroit Line of Steam...—The steamboat line between Cleveland ...Detroit will be resumed with the opening ...navigation. The steamer "Ocean" will be ...ceeded by the "Cleveland" until the ...pletion of a new craft. The "May ...en" will be retained. Capt. Evans will ...the "Cleveland" until his new steamer ...l be finished. In this connection we ...ht mention that the steamer "Michigan," ...k in Monroe, still "lies on the bottom," ...effort having been made to raise her. At ...annual meeting of the Michigan Southern ...ectors, next month, it is supposed action ...l be taken as to her repairs, even if not ...the early reorganization of the line.

...he Opening.—The opening of Christy's ...r Opera House, Metropolitan Hall, on ...urday night, was the occasion of the assem...ge of one of the largest audiences we have ...r seen seated in that building. The pro...mme was varied, and some portions of it ...e well performed. Several of the principal ...gers were suffering from bad colds on the ...asion, which caused some dissatisfaction ...few critical persons present, who, toward ...close of the performance, vented their ...en in repeated hisses. These *sneer* erup...s were not answered by the actors, and ...e properly appreciated by the sensible ...tion of the audience. Christy "still lives," ...the Opera House will be opened again on ...nday evening, with a change of programme.

...a New Lumber Firm.—In calling attention ...the card of Messrs. Bruce, Scott & Co., ...ich appears in another part of this paper, ...are able to state that this firm is one com...ing elements of character and respectabili... and whatever business is entrusted to their ...e will undoubtedly be discharged with a ...w to the interests of the parties concerned. ... Bruce is late of the banking house of ...ce & Young, of Albany, New York. He ...mes to this city with an established business ...putation. The other members of this firm ...e well known, having for a number of years ...en largely engaged in the wholesale lumber ...de in this city. From their character for ...siness talent and reliability, they are enti... to the respect of the community.

...eath from Intemperance.—Coroner ...nes on Saturday held an inquest upon the ...dy of a woman named Bridget Slattery, ...o was found dead in her house just west of ...cago Avenue Bridge, on the morning of ...ay. On Friday at four o'clock in the ...on her husband returned home from ...or and found her lying upon the floor ...state of beastly intoxication. A pail still ...taining some whisky was within reach of ...r hand. She was placed upon her bed, and ...bout eight in the evening Mr. Slattery also ...ired. When he awoke on Saturday morn... he found the woman lying again upon the ...r, the breath of life having departed. It ...shown before the Coroner that deceased ... for years been a habitual drunkard, and ... had several attacks of delirium tre...ns. The husband is left with two small ...ldren to provide for. A verdict of "death ...n excessive intemperance" was rendered.

...ound Floating in the Basin.—Readers ...these columns will recollect the allusion to ...body of a man found in the basin at the ...t of Adams street on Friday evening. ...roner James held an inquest upon the re...ains on Saturday morning, but nothing was ...cited as to the identity of deceased. The ...lowing description may lead to a recogni...n of the body: The man was apparently ...out thirty years old; five feet seven inches ...gh; dark brown hair; sandy whiskers; dark ...k coat, cut short, with perpendicular open...gs to side pockets, the corners of which ...re worked with figures; dark pants; white ...tton drawers; grey flannel under-shirt; ...ckskin gloves. In his pockets were a one-...llar bill on the Bank of the State of In...ana, one dollar and twenty-eight cents in ...ver, and a quantity of three-fourth inch [illegible]. For further particulars all in...terested are referred to Coroner James, at his ...ce in the Court House.

Matters at Camp Douglas.

The prisoners complain bitterly of the inclemency of the season, and say that if the weather does not speedily moderate, their mortality bills will show a frightful increase.

Wealth among the Prisoners.—The Third Tennessee Regiment is accounted to represent the most property of any regiment in the Confederate service. In Company H there are three persons serving as privates who own a hundred negroes each. In ordinary times this property would be valued at one thousand dollars each. Three hundred thousand dollars is no trifle.

Clothing and Luxuries.—The members of Tennessee Regiments are in daily receipt of clothing and luxuries, from their friends, and their condition is much more comfortable than those of the prisoners who hail from the Gulf States; and they are suffering less from the diseases incident to the climate.

Mortality Report.—The following is the list of deaths since our last report:

March 14th.—R. D. Buchanan, Co. I, 50th Tennessee.
March 15th.—B. F. Spears, Co. 3, 14th Mississippi.
E. J. Bitter, Co. C, 3d Mississippi.
W. T. Martin, Co. G, 50th Tennessee.

Reported to-day 4
Previously reported 74
Total 78

Paid off.—A portion of the 53d regiment, Col. Cushman, received their pay on Saturday.

Bitter.—The Mississippi and Texas regiments express themselves as entertaining the most bitter hatred towards the Illinois troops, particularly the Irish Brigade. They affect to consider them as perjured, and say that they have broken their parole, given after the battle of Lexington. An intelligent private on Saturday expressed to our reporter the wish that he could be exchanged, and an opportunity given him to meet them on the field of battle, when he promised to cut the throat of one Irishman for every indignity offered him since his confinement. He is not likely very soon to have a chance to indulge in this little pastime.

Revolutionary Relics.

A gentleman connected with the Clerk's office of the United States Courts, has in his possession, as heir-looms, some interesting relics of Revolutionary times, of which we propose making brief mention. They consist of manuscript letters, written by one Captain Benjamin Throop, Jr., to Captain Neamiah Waterman, of the Continental Army. The first letter, the paper of which is yellowed and discolored by the lapse of time, dates from Brunswick, July, 1778. In it mention is made of the success of our arms at Monmouth, on the 28th of the preceding month. It states that General Lee was ordered by Washington to care for the left wing of the army and lead the attack on that memorable occasion. He did so, but soon retreated, and was afterwards court martialed for disobedience of orders. It concludes with an account of an encounter between the pickets of the Federal and British forces, in which the former were victorious—forcing the enemy to retreat. "We can impute our success," says the writer, "only to the Almighty God, who directs all things."—Another letter from the same to the same, of date September, 1778, at Mount Independence, alludes in feeling terms to the sickness in the company. For three days he had not returned one man out of his corps fit for duty. He had not men enough even to care for the sick, and in the entire regiment there were not thirty volunteers fit for military duty. General Arnold's Brigade, to which he belonged, had not more than two hundred well men in the ranks. The writer speaks in another portion of the letter of the death of General Read, which occurred on the 30th of August. "And last night," he continues, "Colonel Bond was taken away. The whole army is sulky, but the disaffection is most apparent in Arnold's Brigade." He hazarded the opinion that there were not more than 9,000 in the American lines able to perform guard and other military duty. From the completion of three redoubts and a citadel on Mount Independence, which is alluded to, it seems that however decimated by death and weakened by disease these noble patriots were, they were not idle. The mention is casually made of the departure of General Arnold "down the lake with the fleet."

The third of these relics is dated November 10th, 1777, and was written after the hard-fought battle of Brandywine. The author says of this event: "Gen. Washington had not as many men as Howe, neither had he in the battle of Germantown. Howe is now in Philadelphia, but is not able to get his shipping up the river. While I write the fire is excessive at those forts. There have been three attempts to take the forts at Red Bank and Mud Island, but the enemy have been sent off each time. Washington is to blockade the city, and is of the opinion that 30,000 men will be able to keep up the blockade. Our men are in shocking condition, many of them being without clothes, stockings, shirts, &c. The d—l seems to be in you all at home, that you have not provided clothing. It pains me exceedingly to see my men mounting guard in almost a state of nature. But thanks to God I have not lost a man out of my company. Yesterday we took twenty prisoners, seven being of the British Light Horse. Deserters are daily coming into our lines."

Another letter from White Plains, dated September 10, 1778, says: "A large body of the enemy came out yesterday as far as Westchester, and took nine of our light-horsemen and about thirty horses. Some ten days ago a party of light infantry and some Indians were drawn into an ambush by the enemy, surrounded, and twenty-three dead Indians and two prisoners was the result. Captain Nighman and his son, a Lieutenant, and thirty of the infantry were afterwards captured. Three brigades, Pools', Larnards' and Patterson's, went to the eastward this morning. We go in in a short time."

There is a grave interest connected with the quaint characters, the brown and time-colored paper of these ancient relics of the "times that tried men's souls."

It will do some of our modern soldiers good to gaze upon them, or even read the brief extracts we have made from them, that they may contrast the handful of men—these nearly naked and half starved—and the sickness, lack of proper arms and all that, with the grand army of 600,000 freemen, well fed, well clothed and armed with the most perfect weapons of warfare, that we are, after the lapse of eighty-four years, enabled to bring into the field. Look upon that picture, then upon this.

No Mails Destroyed.

The following letter explains itself. The reporter in making up his account of the fire in question, was misinformed, and if by any person employed about the depot the blunder is inexcusable, since, on the arrival of trains at all hours of the day or night, the mail wagons are in readiness for the immediate removal of mail matter to the Postoffice. No mails are ever left at the station houses over night, and to say nothing of the promptness demanded in their delivery the propriety of the precaution is abundantly demonstrated by the incident of Thursday night:

Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your article in this morning's Tribune in regard to the burning of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad depot, you state that the whole Eastern mail of the night previous was burned. This is a mistake, as the mail on that railroad arrived at the Postoffice on the night previous to the fire at 11¼ o'clock.

The mails arriving on the different railroads are never allowed to be put in the depots, but are taken directly from the cars to the Postoffice. Yours, &c.,

W. Windoes, Local Mail Ag't.

Larceny of Household Goods.—Mrs. Roxena Ryder, the proprietress of a sulphur-bath establishment somewhere on State street, was on Saturday held to bail in the sum of $500, for the larceny of a lot of household furniture from Mrs. Adams, one of her boarders. The prosecution evidently arose from some quarrel between the defendant and the prosecuting witness, and the only interest connected with the case was contained in the energy with which Mrs. Ryder defended herself before Justice Davis. She whipped out all the attorneys present, in no time, criticised the orderings and rulings of the court, gave several policemen particular "Jessie," vented her wrath upon some old friends sitting among the spectators, and concluded the play by bringing in a property owner in the shape of a colored man as bail. The strong-minded woman then left the presence of the court with a rhetorical flourish more significant than classical.

Miss Jennie Hosmer.—During the reign of Our Female American Cousin, in which there is room but for one leading actress, Miss Hosmer—the very popular "first lady" of the company—has appeared only in the after piece, but she has shown herself as successful in comedy as heretofore in tragedy, when playing with Booth, Proctor and Couldock. The first play being short, there has been for the past week a better selection of comedies, and by the effort of Miss Hosmer these have been more than usually a feature in the regular entertainments. Her "Jealous Wife" last evening, was admirably rendered, and we do not know that we have seen Miss Hosmer appear to better advantage on the stage.

Epigram.

The Donelson prisoners, exchanges inform us,
(This is one of the items that is not suppressed.)
Can't or won't eat the bread that they make in Chicago,
For the Flower of the South hates the Flour of the West!
Pray, what would they have, these poor, ragged rebels?
What grub is the best for Secesh of their station?
Give 'em rations they're used to—on corn be they fed,
For don't they belong to a Cornfederation?
—*Vanity Fair.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 99—Chancery, James Anderson, Jr., vs Sidney Morgan et al; appearance withdrawn. No. 481—Chancery, John R. Jaffray et al vs John E. L. Trasher et al; Decree as prepared. No. 371—Chancery, Johnathan H. Ransome et al vs Charles M. Brown et al; default for want of answer, and referred to Master to report. No. 661—Chancery—Edward C. Wilson et al vs Amos B. Keith; default, and referred to master. No. 668—David W. Irwin vs Daniel Mory; default, and clerk to assess damages. No. — Moore et al vs Propeller St. Nicholas; fifteen days time given on affidavits filed to perfect appeal.

Circuit Cook County.—*Before Judge Manierre.* No. 786—Frederick Edwards vs Benjamin R. Watson; Appeal dismissed, with prosecution, for want of affidavits of merits. No. 533—Frank Smith vs Albert C. Orlet; Judgment against defendant for $20 by stipulation on file. No. 657—Marion B Street vs Chas Beeres; Clerk directed to tax fees of 8 witnesses sworn on behalf of plaintiff. No. 811, John M Brunswick et al vs Charles L. Noble; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo for want of prosecution. No. 580, John C. Haines vs. Gustave Levorage; appeal granted on condition that the defendant enter into bond in double the amount of judgment with Rauleigh et al securities; continued according to law, and file the same, on or before the 17th of March, and it is further ordered defendant have until Tuesday next to file bill of exceptions. No. 409—Chancery—Francis B. Nichol vs. William B. Ogden, et al default of the defendants, and reference to master vacated, and defendant allowed to answer; on motion of complainants, bill dismissed as to defendants No.—Munger et al, cause heard on bill of answer, and decree for complainant, and dismissed at complainants' costs.

S...on Court—*Before Judges Goodrich and Wilson in banc.*—No. 216—John L. Walsh et al. vs. Chas. Reissig; parties and jury present as on yesterday; jury not agreeing are discharged. No. 88—Joshua L. Marsh et al. vs. Owen McCarthey; motion for a new trial by plaintiff overruled and judgment on verdict. No. 577—Alexander Wolcott vs. Town of Evanston; motion for a new trial by plaintiff overruled, and judgment on verdict.

Meteorological.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

1862.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	March 9	44	51	50
Monday,	10	35	31	33
Tuesday,	11	32	39	35
Wednesday,	12	29	32	31
Thursday,	13	34	41	39
Friday,	14	33	34	35
Saturday,	15	34	35	35

Two hundred cards de visite from the latest process—the best, the cheapest in the city. Call upon Florence, No. 142 Lake street, and you can get them at $2.00 per dozen. Also, vignette cards at $3.00 per dozen. All other pictures taken at a low price. mch 17wlt

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. mch15-2tcod

J. J. Deehan, Penman and Cardwriter, at Bryant & Stratton's College. Cards $1.00 per pack. mch14-4t

Marriage and Visiting Cards.—"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman House. Calling Cards reduced to $1.50 per pack for one week. Ladies call in parlors. Orders by mail—send price, or four stamps, for sample, to O. Sackett. mch15-4t

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h231-ly

For cleaning and dyeing gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. feb21-ly

To Agents and Canvassers.—We will guarantee our Union variety Envelopes to give better satisfaction than any other put up. The best stock of maps, charts and Union goods in the West. Send for a catalogue, to F. A. Thomas, P. O. Box 4253, Chicago, Ill. mch12-2w

St. Columbkill's Church.—The Rev. Dr. Butler will lecture, this evening at 7½ o'clock, on the Holy Eucharist, at the Church of St. Columbkill, on the corner of Indiana and Paulina streets, West Division. A small contribution will be received at the door for the benefit of the schools attached to the church.

Elder W. F. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street between Aberdeen and Reicher streets, this, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Bible." Also, in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Where, Oh, where was the Gospel of Christ in fact first preached?"

DIED.

In this city, March 15th, of the Typhoid Fever, FANNIE BROOKS, daughter of T. Seymour and Isadora Parker, aged one year, ten months and fifteen days.

The funeral will be held at the house, No. 84 Third avenue, on Monday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT, T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior style of workmanship and powers; also, their low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$800	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	875	25 "	1,500
10 "	925	30 "	1,675
12 "	990	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,100	40 "	2,350

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc0759-ly

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 26, 1862.

New York, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway: Gents: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.

General Office, New Haven Steamboat Co., New York, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. ja1-k136-1y4tp

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of those EXTRA WIDE TAPE SKIRTS, [WITH CLASPS,] In White and Delicate Drab; BALMORAL HOOP SKIRTS. CORSETS—An entirely new lot, all numbers, both white and colored. Alexander's Kid Gloves, black and colored. Hosiery and under garments for the season. Jet Veil Pins, Buckles, Brooches, &c., very desirable. Gilt Buttons cheaper than ever. Dress Pearls, &c. We are making daily and large additions to our stock of Trimmings and Small Wares. N. B.—The attention of the LADIES is SPECIALLY CALLED to our SKIRT and CORSET DEPARTMENTS, which will be found UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY. mh1-n204y GRAVES & IRVINE, 79 Lake st.

126 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! DONNELLY & BULOCKS' Celebrated Promenade Skirts, With immovable fasteners and Kid Tabs. 1,000 dozen now on hand. JAMES H. BASSETT, Manufacturers Agent, cor. Clark and Lake sts., mh10-n180 1w

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT my entire interest in the Lamp and Oil Store, on the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, to Messrs. John H. Irwin & Co. Parties owing me and those having claims against me are requested to call at the above place for settlement. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JAS. F. GRIFFIN.

Having purchased the entire stock of Lamps, Oils, &c., of Mr. Jas. F. Griffin, we would be pleased to have the old customers of the late firm to give us a call, as we shall be able to supply them as usual, with the best quality of goods at very low prices. JOHN H. IRWIN & CO. Chicago, March 1st, 1862.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAHER, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, March 15, 1862.

Several of the bankers report an increasing demand for money to-day; but during the week business has been so excessively dull, that though some houses have been offered more paper from customers, the present trade of the city does not employ a tithe of the funds at the command of dealers if the right kind of offerings were made. Bankers, however, hold their means very closely, certain that a few days hence when navigation opens they will readily find safe and profitable employment. The week closes upon a very comfortable and hopeful condition of financial matters. It is in striking contrast of what we were expecting only one short year ago, when our Illinois currency had demoralized all the channels of business. "May we never see its like again," devoutly wishes every one having at heart the safety and the prosperity of our people.

New York Exchange is close. The demand is slowly and steadily gaining on the supply; but the closing rates are precisely as they have been for the week past, viz: par, buying at the larger banks, for round lots, while some are paying ⅛@¼ per cent premium. The selling price is ¼ to customers and ½@¾ to outsiders. The best class of Eastern money begins to be laid aside or sent home to keep up balances; but as yet the movement is not very active.

Gold is scarcely called for. The brokers are nearly idle and customers are about as scarce as fat clients about the office of a young disciple of Blackstone. The rates are nominal at 1½ buying and 2 per cent. selling, though if asked, we presume concessions could be obtained on round lots.

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: The continued dullness in the produce market is making exchange uncomfortably close, and we note another rise in the buying rate, the current selling rate, however, remaining unchanged. Yesterday bankers paid ¼ premium freely for New York drafts, and in some instances as much as ½ premium. It is not likely that exchange will be any higher than at present. The resumption of navigation is near at hand, and even should the supply become unequal to the demand in the meantime, there is quite enough eastern currency in circulation to be sent home to make up any deficiency. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	⅛@¼ prem.	½ prem.
Specie	1½ "	2@2½ "
Treasury Notes	⅛@¼ "	½ "

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, March 15, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1062	4173	643	1000	339	1490
R I R R	350	3150	350	....	..	800
Ill C R R	200	150	1286	400	536	1134
C B & Q R R	400	1050	5021	1532	427	2211
N W R R	....	1461	....	143	425	212
A & St L R R	....	....	2100	....	....	....
Total	2032	10984	9400	3705	2021	5847

	D H'gs No.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Seeds lbs.
G & C U R R	118	300	234	13980	....	470
R I R R	76	236	302	2150	15597	....
Ill C R R	188	600	195	22427	....	8710
C B & Q R R	79	411	460	14212	3899	30698
N W R R	62	....	28	1514	....	6756
A & St L R R	....	250	32	1481	....	....
Total	513	1797	1256	55565	19496	46594

There was a moderate attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were inactive.

The receipts of Hogs, Live and Dressed, amounted to 2,310. The market for Dressed Hogs was dull and a shade lower—sales ranging $3.00@3.50—the bulk of the transactions being at $3.25 and $3.50—dividing on 200 lbs.

The market for Live Hogs was active, and prices ruled a shade higher, particularly on good packing Hogs. Sales ranged from $1.90@3.50—the bulk of the transactions being at $3.15@3.35. At the close 10c higher was paid than at the opening, and the yards were cleaned out of all desirable lots.

There is a very active demand for good packing Cattle, and the market is firm at $2.75@3.00 for good to prime. Medium grades were also in fair demand by Government contractors at $2.50@2.70. The decline in New York this week has had no visible effect here, as the supply was not sufficient to meet the requirements of packers and the Government.

In provisions we have yet to report a dull market. There is no speculative inquiry for any kind of product, and the shipping demand is also light, and generally at a very material decline on former prices. Still there is no great pressure on the market for any kind of product, and holders are very unwilling to submit to any very great reductions in quotations. Mess Pork is dull, and we note a decline of 25@50c—400 brls having changed hands to-day at $10.50. Bulk Meats are still inquired for to some extent, and we note sales of about 260,000 lbs, at 3¼c, loose, for city cured Shoulders; 4½c, loose, for country-cured Sides; and 5¼c, loose, for Clear Sides, delivered, at Peoria. English Meats are still in good demand and firm, with sales to-day of 400 boxes Short Rib Middles at 5¼c. Lard is quiet and nominal at 6¾@7c for city steam and kettle. Only 100 brls changed hands at 6⅞c for city steam-evaporated. There is a good demand for Grease, and we note sales of 200 brls at 5⅛c for Yellow, and 5¼c for White.

The demand for Flour continues light and the market is still neglected and nominal. The demand for Wheat was less active, and the market declined ½c per bushel—with light transactions at 78½@79½c for No. 1 Spring, and 73½@74½c for No. 2 Spring, according to the date of the receipts. There was a good inquiry for Corn, and the market ruled a shade higher—with light sales at 23½@23¾c for winter receipts Mixed, and 24½@24¾c for fresh receipts. Oats were in good demand and firm—with sales of fresh receipts No. 1 at 19c, and at 20c on track. Rye was quiet. Barley unchanged. Highwines were depressed, and ½c lower—closing dull at 19c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Saturday Evening, March 15.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork—Market dull and 25@50c lower. Sales, 400 brls city packed Mess at $10.50. English Meats—In good demand. Sales, 400 boxes Short Rib Middles at 5¼c. Bulk Meats—100,000 lbs Clear sides, at 5¼c, loose, delivered at Peoria; 45,000 lbs city-cured shoulders at 3¼c, loose; 60,000 lbs country-cured Sides, at 4½c, loose; 50,000 lbs country cured Hams at 4¼c, loose. Pickled Meats—100 brls pickled Hams at $9.50. Lard—Quiet. Sales, 100 brls city steam-evaporated Leaf at 6⅞c. Grease—100 brls White at 5¼c; 100 brls Yellow at 5⅛c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,052 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales, 100 brls good White Winter Extra at $4.95; 100 brls "Metropolitan" do at $4.85; 100 brls good round hoop spring extra at $3.85.

WHEAT—Received, 10,284 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales, 15,000 bu No 1 Spring in store (4c storage) at 78½c; 3,000 bu do (3c storage at 79½c; 1,000 bu do (3c storage) at 79½c; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring (4c storage) at 73½c; 7,000 bu do (4c storage) at 73½@73¾c; 8,000 bu do (4c storage) at 73½c; 3,000 bu do (3c storage) at 74½c; 120 sks inferior Spring at 60c on track; 25 sks good Spring at 80c on track.

CORN—Received, 9,400 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 2,500 bu Mixed (4c storage) at 23½c; 5,000 bu do (4c storage) at 23¾c; 3,500 bu do (3c storage) at 24½c; 2,000 bu do (3c storage) at 24¼c; 1,500 bu Rejected (3c storage) at 18½c; 1,000 bu New Corn in bulk on track at 20c; 400 bu do at 20½c on track.

OATS—Received, 3,705 bu. Market firm. Sales, 500 bu No. 1 on track at 20c; 1,000 bu No. 1 (3 storage) at 19c in store.

RYE—Received. 2,021 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 86 bags at 42 on on track; 40 bags at 41c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 5,847 bu. Market active and unchanged. Sales, 75 sks prime at 48c; 140 bags good at 46½c; 120 bags at 44c; 87 bags at 40c 50 bags inferior at 32c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Market weaker. Sales, 150 brls on p. t.; 119 brls at 19c.

TIMOTHY SEED—In better demand, but unchanged. Sales, 25 bags extra choice at $1.80; 45 bags prime at $1.75; 82 bags do at $1.72; 24 bags good at $1.70; 10 bags dirty at $1.55.

CLOVER SEED—In better request and firmer. Sales, 50 bu and 27 bags choice at $3.80; 11 bags good at $3.75.

BROOM CORN—5 tons fair quality at $50.00; 1½ tons do at $40.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels in better request. Sales, 250 at $1.05 on track; 200 do at $1.13 at packing house.

BEANS—75 bushels good Mixed White at $1.25.

BUTTER—146 pkgs good shipping butter at 9½c.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales of fresh at 7½@8c.

POULTRY—Chickens $1.75@2.00 ℔ doz; Turkeys 6½@7c ℔ lb.

HIDES—Dry Flint 13@13½c; Extra do at 14c; Dry Salted 9@11c; Green salted 6@6½c; Green Country 5¼@5½c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 7@7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 518. Market dull and easier. Sales were:

10 Hogs averaging 250 lbs at $3.50
15 " " 275 " 3.50
250 " at $3.25 and $3.50 .... dividing on 200 lbs
56 " at $3.00, 3.25 and 3.50 dividing on 200 and 250 lbs.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1862.

Saturday Evening, March 15, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs during the week ending March 15, compare as follows:

Week ending	Beeves.	Hogs.
March 15	4,145	8,690
" " March 8	3,625	6,090
" " Feb. 22	3,978	10,483
" " Feb. 15	3,454	15,098
" " Feb. 8	3,442	24,395
" " Feb. 1	2,491	27,605
" " Jan. 25	2,909	28,931
" " Jan. 18	3,093	22,482
" " Jan. 11	1,931	29,948
" " Jan. 4	2,518	72,000
" " Dec. 30	1,185	37,936
" " Dec. 23	2,951	33,085
" " Dec. 16	1,945	38,645
" " Dec. 9	2,371	45,893
" " Dec. 2	2,781	30,107

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT OR TOLEDO.

	CATTLE.	HOGS. Per 100 lbs.
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	$50	23 cts.
Cars of 210 feet	45	23 ..
Michigan Central, small cars	40	23 ..
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	90	58 ..
Cars of 216 feet	77	54 ..
Michigan Central, small cars	70	53 ..
Fort Wayne cars, 226	83	58 ..
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	77	56 ..
Michigan Southern, large cars	85	58 ..
Cars of 210 feet	42	55 ..

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 ℔ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½ cents ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts of Beef Cattle this week, as will be seen from the table given above, show an increase of about 500 head. Notwithstanding this, however, as well as the depreciation of 1c per lb in New York on Wednesday, the market ruled high, and prices were fully maintained. This was caused by the active inquiry that took place by Government contractors, as well as the demand by city packers. There were very few New York shippers on the market—the dull aspect of affairs in the East discouraging them.

Buyers from the interior report a very large stock of cattle throughout this State and Iowa; but it is almost impossible to buy them at anything like present prices. Owing to the low price of corn, farmers prefer to feed it to their cattle than sell it, and even where fair prices are offered for the cattle they refuse to sell.

The quality of the stock in market was not quite up to the average run for a month past, and there were very few choice lots. Good packing Cattle were sold freely at $2.70@2.80, and prime at $2.85@3.00. A few lots of extra shipping Beeves were sold at $3.15@3.30, and one lot as high as $3.40. Stock Cattle were in rather better demand by feeders, and the sales ranged from $2.15@2.40.

At Sherman's Yards, on the lake shore, the following were among the leading transactions: Lester sold 15 head of prime shipping Beeves, from Kankakee, at $40 per head—equal to about 3c per lb. Morris & Co. sold 91 head to Snodgrass & Co. at $3.00. Rogers sold 21 head to Marks at $3.00; Baker to Morris & Co., 50 head of good Beeves at $2.85. Davis to Cragin & Co., 30 head of prime packing Cattle at $3.00; St. John to Hancock, 30 head at $2.85; Rankin to Hughes, 13 head at $3.00; Talbert to Cragin & Co., 45 head, averaging 1,339 lbs, at $2.90.

At the Michigan Southern Yards the following lots were sold: Jacobs to Hubbard & Co., packers, 15 head of prime Beeves at $3.10; Smith to Ruble; 47 head of fine steers at $2.85; Myers to Ruble, 33 head of good cattle at $3.00; Col. Wright, of Will county, Ill., to Hyman & Hersh, 57 head of prime shipping Beeves, averaging 1,156 lbs, and fat, at $3.30; Douglas to Bridge, 16 head of prime packers at $3.00; Myers to Bridge, 18 head at $2.95; Tilden to Dalby, 19 head of prime shippers at $3.25, averaging 1,603 lbs.

At the Pittsburgh Yards Frederick sold Rothschilds 15 head of very extra young Steers at $3.40, averaging 1,320 lbs, and in fine condition; Drew to Frederick, 31 head of good Illinois Steers at $3.25; Shoner to McBeth & Co., 31 head of good shipping Beeves at $3.10; Wentz to Donnelly, 30 head at $3.10; Jones to Quick, 48 head of prime Iowa Steers, fat and smooth, averaging 1,328 lbs, at $3.25.

The market closes firm at the following quotations:

Extra shipping cattle	$3.25@3.40
Good to prime do	2.90@3.25
Fair to prime packing	2.75@3.00
Common to medium	2.25@2.50
Inferior	2.00@2.25

The following show the sales at the various yards during the past three days:

SALES ON THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price
15	1320	$3.40	25	1209	2.80
31	1208	3.25	30	1219	2.80
50	1286	3.15	15	1262	2.83
18	1290	3.10	13	1310	2.82
31	1373	3.10	15	1330	2.75
32	1248	3.00	16	1081	2.65
32	1290	2.85	15	1122	2.62½
47	1179	2.85	17	1196	2.60
16	1400	2.85			
13	1350 at $40 per head.				

SALES ON FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
17	1188	$2.90	27	1366	2.80
18	1024	2.50	14	1405	2.80
13	1349	2.85	12	1465	2.75
12	1178	2.75	21	1388	3.00
17	1291	2.90	31	1269	2.60
30	1394	2.85	80	1197	3.00
30	1264	2.85	21	1211	2.75
28	1266	2.70	12	1427	3.00
34	1198	2.75	31	1272	3.00
75	1198	2.75	18	1149	2.70
13	1210	2.65	61	1405	3.12½
26	1340	2.85	18	1243	2.85
30	1421	3.00	4	1500	3.25
18	1118	2.60	25	1268	3.80
12	1289	2.80	99	1314	2.90
15	1260	2.62			

SALES TO-DAY (SATURDAY) MARCH 15.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
57	1186	$3.30	45	1339	$2.90
10	1518	3.30	15	1483	2.80
48	1328	3.25	16	1356	2.70
19	1663	3.25	13	1402	2.30
15	1292	3.00	26	1368	p.t.
18	1383	3.00	16	1282	p.t.
18	1709	2.95	15	1276	p.t.

LIVE HOGS—The receipts of Hogs during the week have been heavier—principally, however, "Cattle Hogs," and the market shows a slight decline on the lower grades; but good packing hogs are still in active request and steady.

To-day the market was brisk, and prices closed about 10c higher on the best qualities. The transactions were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
50	281	$3.50	384	196	3.20
26	297	3.30	735	207	3.15
81	162	3.27	357	229	3.00
99	235	3.35	46	216	2.95
100	245	3.22½	175	210	2.90

SHEEP—Light sales of good Sheep have been made during the week at $3.50, and prime at $3.75—closing quiet.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 13th.]

There has been more activity since our last notice. The jobbers are doing more, and the auction offerings have fully set in, it being the general feeling among importers that better prices can be obtained at auction than at private sale.

Dry Goods.—The feature of the market is the great decline in prices, with great dullness of demand in reference to supply, with a clear prospect of a further fall, which restrains purchases. In prints especially there is a sensation, prices having fallen 20 per cent., or from 15 to 12c and under. Ginghams have also declined 2c. Brown and bleached cottons are very dull at a considerable decline. Drills are very unsettled in price. There is a great anxiety to sell goods in the hands of speculators. Woolen goods, on the contrary, are firmer in price. Fancy cassimeres are very active, and large sales effected. The supply of new goods is constant, and readily taken up, so that stock of desirable goods is light. Even old goods are selling to advantage. There are California and Western State buyers, as well as many from the near by markets. Silk mixtures, and plain as well as checks and plaids are much wanted. Meltons are scarce, especially six quarter widths. Goods sell quick on arrival. Cloakings and tweeds are also in good demand. Delaines and challies are not so favored, and are heavy in price and in full demand.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 12, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 14,157.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality .... 7½@8¼ | Ordinary .... 6@7
Medium .... 7@7½

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9c.
The general average of the market at 7¼c.
The most of the sales range from 7 to 8c.
Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,339.

This is 424 head more than last week, and 104 more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,666 head, while the number to-day being 4,157, shows 471 more than the average, and 572 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	511	Iowa	116
Pennsylvania	86	Connecticut	15
Ohio	750	New Jersey	85
Indiana	438	Missouri	61
Illinois	1,684	Michigan	94
Kentucky	379		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, March 11.—There is a great change in the state of the beef cattle market since this day week; and it is a change very much against the interest of the drovers, being equal to seven to ten dollars a head upon bullocks lower than at the opening of the market last week, or no better than it was at the close Wednesday, when it was difficult to sell cattle at any price that owners were willing accept. It is just so to-day. Besides the reduced rates, the market is dull, and buyers determined to get their beef low or not at all. There are 4,000 head of bullocks reported for sale at Allerton's, and although there are some very rough cattle on sale, the proportion of really good, smooth, fat steers, is unusually large, and for such it is extremely difficult to get buyers to offer over 8 cents a pound for the meat, seller sinking offal. It is true that some bullocks sell at 8½c. actual weight, and a few that are estimated at 9c., but such sales are not common; and it is anticipated that many of the coarse oxen and stags, and this rough steers will be sold before to-morrow night, at nothing over 6c a pound for the net weight of meat. The weather to-day is very favorable for the trade; being clear, cool and dry; but the sale yards are in a horrid condition, with the accumulation of weeks of ice, snow, trampled hay and cattle droppings, and it requires a pretty strong inducement to tempt buyers to venture in to look at stock, and owners say that this operates seriously to their disadvantage. The great disadvantage, however, is in having too many bullocks for the demand. Low as they are to-day, the prospect is that they will be much lower before the close to-morrow.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, March 12.—The market closes to-day even worse than was anticipated yesterday, for beside the large number on hand yesterday several other lots arrived last night, so that at the opening of the market this morning one might judge by the looks of the yards that there were bullocks enough on sale for a fair week's supply, and right good beef cattle for retail butchers can be had at 7@7¼c per lb for the net weight of meat, and it appears next to impossible to dispose of all that are on sale, and it all could not be sold but for the disposition of parties to buy stock for farmers, including several pairs of oxen sent in for beef, but sold to work.

We have made our average this week a cent a pound lower than last week, but fully believe, taking into account the improved quality of the stock, and that buyers have got better estimates of weight, that the difference is greater than we have stated. Some of the unlucky speculators who bought on the strength of the rise, think this the very hardest market that ever was met with. They certainly did not find the state of things that existed a few weeks since, when it was only necessary to name a price to hear about three Dutchmen sing out through the cracks of the fence, "I takes 'em." Now the salesmen have to coax the Dutchmen to look into the yard. He is apparently afraid of hearing the remark, "You take 'em—get 'em marked." If by any chance he inquires the price of a lot, and is told $50 a head, he offers $40, and begins to hurry out of the yard for fear he shall be taken up, and that after all his caution, he will be cheated. The late Government contract for beef cattle deliverable in Washington, was taken by H. Hague of Philadelphia, at $3.84 ℔ cwt., on foot. Several bids were almost as low. This indicates a confidence in low prices in the future. The contract price is lower than the present low market to-day would warrant.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 14,611. Quotations, $3.87½@4.50 ℔ cwt live weight for corn-fed hogs, and $3.62½@3.87½ for distillery-fed, are given by Mr. Grant, superintendent of the market. A great many of the hogs now arriving are of the small-sized variety, and in too great supply for the demand of this sort. Some of them are so much of the scallawag order that it is difficult to sell them, even at the lowest quotations, while at the highest rates, good, fat, heavy hogs are in demand.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs:

	Live wgt.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	4½@4¾c	5¾@5¾c
Second quality corn fed	4 @4¼c	5¼@5½c
First quality small sized, fat and prime for market butchers	3¾@4c	5¼@5½c
Large size still fed fat	4½@4¾c	5½@5¾c
Second quality still fed	3¾@4c	5¼@5½c

Tobacco.

Three hogsheads tobacco, grown by Mr. Kelly, of Trimble county, Ky., sold at the Ninth street warehouse yesterday at $9, $13, and $13.75 respectively.—*Louisville Journal*, 13th.

PROVISIONS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 15th.]

Sellers of provisions were more free to-day in their offerings, and a moderate business done, but at lower rates. Mess pork sold at $11 for city; country would not bring over $10 50. Of bulk meat 350,000 lbs sold at 3@3¼c for shoulders and sides. For hams do was the price talked of about. Lard sold to the extent of 1,000 tcs at 6¾@7c for prime, and 6¾ for head and gut.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton—Market continues dull, with trifling sales at 27c for middling uplands.

Flour—Market heavy and drooping; sales 11,100 brls at $5.20@5.30 for super state; $5.50@5.60 for extra state; $5.25@5.30 for super western; $5.50@5.60 for common medium extra western; $5.75@6.00 for shipping brands ex r h O; $5.90@6.25 for trade brands, market closing heavy, buyers generally refusing to pay over $5.50 for good extra state. Canadian flour heavy and drooping; sales 350 brls at $5.50@6.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3@4.25. Corn meal in moderate request; sales 225 brls at $1.00 for Jersey; $3 25 for Brandywine.

Whisky—Market easier; sales 1,400 brls at 25@26c, chiefly 25½@26c.

Grain—Wheat dull and tendency downward. Sales, 7,200 bu Milwaukee club at $1.32, in store. Rye rules favorable to buyers. Sales, 15,000 bu at 80@85c. Barley scarce and firm. Sales, 4,000 bu state at 85c; 2,000 bu inferior California at 75c; and 900 bu barley malt at $1.05. Corn heavy and a shade easier, with moderate business doing in export. Sales, 60,000 bu at 58½c for mixed western in store, 60 days; 58@59c for new yellow Jersey and southern; 60c for white southern. Oats dull and heavy at 37@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and State.

Groceries—Sugar, raw, steady and unchanged. Sales, 66 hhds Cuba at 7¼@7¾c.

Provisions—Pork opened quiet and closed rather more steady; sales 1,500 brls at $13.25@13.75 for mess; $12.50@13.75 for prime mess; $10@11 for prime; included in sales are 1,000 brls mess, deliverable in June, at $14. Beef rules quiet and very firm; sales 175 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5.50@6.00 for country mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet at $20@23. Beef hams are scarce and very firm at $16.50@17.25. Cut meats in fair demand; sales 250 pkgs at 4½@5c for shoulders; 5¾@7c for hams. Bacon sides firm and in good demand. Sales 1,200 boxes at 6¾c for western short ribbed and middles; 7¼@7¾c for western and city short clear. Dressed hogs dull and drooping at 5@5½c for western, and 5¼c for city. There is a moderate business doing in lard, but the market is hardly so firm, and prices are without quotable change. Sales 1,800 brls at 7½@8¾c. Butter rules very firm at 10@12c for Ohio, and 16@21c for state. Cheese steady at 6@7½c.

Stocks—Irregular with fair business. Chi & R I 57¾; Mil & P du Chien 24; C & T 47¾; Gal & Chi 70; Ill C scrip 60¾; Pan 112¾; M s gtd 40, b 60; Erie pfd 56¾; Am gold 101¾; Pac M 95¼; N Y C 83¾; Erie 35¾; M C 57¾; M S 24¾; U S 6s '81 coup 93¼; U S 6s '81 regtd 93¾; U S 5s '74 coup 87; Treas 7 3-10 100 small; Mo 6s 53¾; Tenn 6s 60; Cal 7s 88¼; Erie 1st 106; Erie 4th 87; Erie 3d 96¼; Hudson 3d 89; Ill C 94; Clev & Tol sinking fund 86.

Money.—The money market continues active at 6@7 per cent for loans on call. Prime paper is scarce and in demand at 6@6½ for short; 6½@7c for long dates. Sterling Exchange lower and closed dull at 110¼@111 for merchants, and 111¼@112 for bankers bills. American gold dull at 1⅝ prem. California gold bars nominal at 1¾. Government stocks without material change; 7 3-10 Treasury notes selling freely at par for large, and at a trifling premium for small amounts.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLES, FOR 1862, JUST OUT. Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which impart finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New. COVENTRY CAMBRIC FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS. This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These ruffings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are also made with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other thing of the kind in the market. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street. fe25 n127-3m

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT! 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Rebuilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S Improved Piano Fortes. MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS, Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY. FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY in every respect. The above instruments can be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL. 150 Barrels Kier's Oil, 75 Barrels "Star" Oil, 100 Barrels Excelsior Oil, FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY POPE & SLOCUM, LAMP AND OIL STORE, 122 CLARK STREET.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Miscellaneous.

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO. The Trustees of the above Company have declared an Interest Dividend of six per cent on all outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable on or after the 4th day of March next. They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of (30) fifty per cent out of the profits of the past year to parties entitled to the same by their arrangement with the Company, deliverable on or after the 4th of March, 1862. The Trustees have further declared that the Certificates issued by the Company in 1858 be redeemed in cash on and after the 4th day of March, 1862, on presentation to the office of the Company, and that all further interest on the same shall cease at that date. The Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of (17) seventeen per cent out of the profits of the year ending January 28th, 1860, to parties entitled to the same by their arrangement with the Company, deliverable on or after the 4th day of March, 1862. GEO. A. TISDALE, Secretary. M. B. SCOTT, President. Parties interested will please call at the Company's Office, No. 9 Dole's Building. GEO. H. GIBSON, Agent.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO. No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wine Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and cases. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—various brands. WHISKY—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets. ALSO—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS—Direct from Distillers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Yankee Notions and Jewelry, to be adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 81 LASALLE STREET. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS FOR 1862. P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF COTTON GOODS!

Amoskeag A Sheetings,	14c.
Atlantic A Sheetings,	14c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	14c.
Medford Sheetings,	13½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13½c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	10½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	10½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	11½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	10½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL DRY GOODS. P. PALMER! 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street. BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES, At Greatly Reduced Prices. CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply, OIL CLOTHS, Curtain Goods, Bedding and Feathers, P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no26-g55-1y]

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4186.

General Notices.

FILTERING CHARCOAL—For sale in large or small quantities by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 South Water street. mh15-n557-1w

COTTON SEED.—2,000 bushels Mississippi and Tennessee Upland Cotton Seed, suitable for planting. For sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., 95 Wall street.

PITTSBURGH GLASSWARE. Brandy Bottles—3 and 6s. Square Schnapps—quarts and pints. Hock Bottles. Common Flasks—pints and half pints. Demijohns all sizes. For sale at trade prices by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 S. Water st.

ROYAL HAVANNA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. In Drawing Feb. 22d, 1862, No. 31,230 drew $100,000; No. 6417 drew $50,000; No. 19,166 drew $30,000; No. 325 drew $10,000; No. 13,579 drew $5,000, being the five Capital Prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y. mh13-n555-1w

FOX'S CRACKERS CONstantly on hand and delivered to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 126 and 128 North Clark street and 58 West Randolph. Post Office Box 1067.

3,000 TIGHT STAVES PER DAY!!! For Hurlbut's Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, for Hurlbut's Slack Stave Cutter, and Barrel Machinery of superior workmanship, and for a splendid article of tight staves and heading, every piece warranted, address HURLBUT BROS. & CO., P. O. Box 3642, or call at 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Election of Directors of the Union Dispatch Company will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 80 Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, on the 31st inst. The ballot box will close at five o'clock p. m. LOUIS R. KELLEY, President.

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!! BEESWAX!!! Another lot of BEESWAX wanted, for which we will pay cash. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 1 La Salle street.

BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, by EGAN & BENNETT, No. 4 Aiken's Building, (up stairs).

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—Artificial Legs and Arms. SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 Broadway. The above unrivaled substitutes for lost limbs, combining latest improvements, can be had only of WM. SELPHO, Patentee, 516 Broadway, N. Y.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2692.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 183 Lake street.

BOTTLED LAGER BEER!!! From the celebrated brewery of Busch & Brand. Also, Pittsburgh Ale and Porter. Best quality of Ohio Catawba Wine and Cider. Families promptly supplied free of charge. THEODOR SCHROEDER, 29 North Clark, cor. Michigan st.

NOTICE.—On the 20th day of March next we shall sell at the North door of the Court house, in the city of Chicago, five coupon bonds of the city of Pekin, of $1,000 each, being numbers [illegible], dated January 1, 1857, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, the same having been hypothecated with us by M. Roberts & Co. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, shingles and lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer at prices to suit the times. Lumber delivered in any part of the city free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal [illegible] GRANULAR FUEL, [illegible] C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets [illegible] at any time without trouble?

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Hops, in Bales. [illegible] 6 Board of Trade Building.

Auction Sales.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. We shall offer to the trade, at Auction, WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock, prompt, $15,000 worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, $3,000 worth of Hats and Caps. Stock is now ready for examination at our Salesroom, No. 24 Lake street. GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers. Goods packed for Country Merchants.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 24 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Plain and Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Commodes, lined with zinc, Sofas, Cane and Mahogany Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Piano Stools, Hat Trees, Wardrobes, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Work Tables and Stands, Plain and Marble Top Centre Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries; together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods. Also, a lot of Second-Hand Furniture, and a Cooking Range in good order. SALE POSITIVE. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, March 18th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. 150 cases Men's and Youth's Boots, 10 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, March 17th, WEDNESDAY, March 19th, FRIDAY, March 21st, will be sold black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, cottonades, checks, ginghams, dress goods, bleached sheeting. Also, invoice of clothing, Yankee notions, jewelry and furnishing goods, carpets and oil cloths, at private sale. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn-St. (OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. oc11-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One second-hand Safe, 1,300 pounds, Wilder's Patent; one second-hand Safe, 400 pounds, Wilder's Patent; one second-hand Corn Sheller, (Peoria make); one second-hand Bemday Mill; one Portable Mill, 22 inch Burr Stone—all in perfect order. Inquire at MARSH'S CALORIC GRAIN DRYER, near Rush street bridge.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A valuable Stock and Grain Farm, on Rock River, one hundred miles west of Chicago, near a large and flourishing city, will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 40 Clark street. mh15 n545 1w

FOR SALE.—A desirable forty acre Farm, located one mile from Darlington, La Fayette County, Wisconsin. Darlington is on the Mineral Point Railroad, which connects at Warren, Ill., with the Illinois Central. The village is the County Seat of La Fayette County, contains a population of about one thousand, and is bound in a few years to have a population of three or four thousand. The Farm is well fenced, divided into one twenty and two ten acre lots. On the farm is a good one-and-a-half story frame house and good frame barn, with cellar under same. Young Orchard of about one hundred and fifty trees in bearing, and a fine Spring. Price fourteen hundred dollars. Apply to WM. H. ALLYN, Darlington, Wis. mh15-n543-1w

FOR SALE.—The Schooner Gem, now lying in the river. Also, the Schooner Norman, now lying at the Port of Oswego, N. Y. Inquire of J. K. BOTSFORD, 100 Lake street. fe28-n133-2w

FOR SALE.—An excellent Boston made GIG and Harness, all in good repair, at WILLETTE'S, Corner Twelfth and State sts. mh10-n381-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-1y

FOR SALE.—One of Evert's Patent Shingle Machines, new and in good order, for sale at a very low price for cash at Thomas Hermalnaich's iron foundry, corner of Halstead and Wayman streets, Chicago. mh12 n453-2w

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, No. 236 & 238 South Water street. mh11-n436-2w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, store, offices and Basement No. 45 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 45 South Clark street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and machinery work, and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1504, Chicago. mh3-n240-1mdaw

FOR SALE—Two beautiful residences, with large airy lots. Location first class. Will please the eye of the most fastidious. Prices $4,000 and $6,000; about the cost of the improvements. Please make a bid, for they must be sold within the next ten days. REAL ESTATE OFFICE NO. 132 SOUTH CLARK ST.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE For improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm (divided into ten acre lots), 18 miles North of the city, in the town of Northfield, containing 116 acres, 30 of which is good timber, a good house, grain and horse barns, tenant house and all other necessary outbuildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. One of the most desirable farms in the West. Address or call on A. Grannis, 134 Third av., Dr. J. N. Banks, 44 S. Clark st., or on the premises to S. W. Grannis. mh12-n475-1m

TO REAL ESTATE BUYERS. Ten acres of Land, south of the City Limits, suitable for a Garden or Subdivision, for sale at a bargain for cash. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 40 Clark street. mh15-n546 1w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, on Hinsdale street, North Side. Title clear and perfect. JAMES BOYD, No. 40 Clark street. mh 5-n547 1w

10 HORSE POWER.—A New Eastern made Stationary Steam Engine, with pump and heater, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to J. T. NOYE, 28 Market street.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—an excellent opportunity for practical Soap and Candle Manufacturers. The buildings, soap pans, steam boiler and coils of pipe, all in best order to manufacture by steam—3 candle machines—all for sale at a great bargain and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, [illegible] Kinzie street. J. R. WALWORTH, Post Office Box 1239. mh10-n385-2w

WATER MILLS FOR SALE.—A first rate Merchant Grist Mill, nearly new, with two run of Burrs, Iron Shafting and full Bolt; cheap; situated on the Iowa River, on the C. R. & Mo. R. R., and in one of the best Wheat growing regions in the west. Also a Circular Saw Mill, the entire Water Power and 40 acres of Land. The whole, or a share will be sold on reasonable terms. Address Gray & Co., Indian Town, Tama Co., Iowa.

FOR SALE.—100 Acres Land in Michigan, one mile from a good market, two miles from a railroad station, convenient to churches, schools, grist and saw mills, &c., 30 acres heavy timbered, 80 acres improved and under good cultivation; frame house, large new barn, and young orchard on the place.

Also, in Chicago, a good two story house and barn, with lease of lot, pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the Post Office.

Would exchange for western land with a party willing to pay about $1,000 difference. Address "C." Post Office Box 325, Chicago. mh8 n332-1w

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. A second-hand, 25 horse power Engine and Boiler, all complete. Inquire of S. MAYO, corner Twelfth and Lumber streets, or address Post Office Box 3613, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 38 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, within the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance on time, if desired, at ten per cent. interest. If not sold within a few weeks the same will be for rent. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Room 8.

FOR SALE—88 acres land, three miles from St. Joseph, Mich., well adapted for Fruit Growing. Price, $4,400. Cash $1,300, balance can run from one to three years.

80 acres well improved land, with buildings, orchard &c., fifteen miles southwest from La Porte, Ind., near the N. A. & S. and F. W. and P. Railroads, at Bigelow's Mills. Price $3000. One third cash in hand, balance one, two, three and four years, secured by mortgage, drawing interest.

ALSO.

One Hotel in the City of Niles, Michigan, now doing a very fine business, and one of the best localities in the State. Said Hotel is now leased for three years at $200 per annum, but the furniture can be bought and the lease taken up. This property is desirable for any person wishing to engage in the business. Price $4,500. $1,000 cash, balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest annually. Address "R. & C." Box 65, Buchanan, Mich. mh14-n509 2w

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—From April 1st—House No. 687 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Liberty streets. Price $400. Also, from May 1st—Two houses on Carpenter street, between Lake and Fulton. Price $250 for each. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash av.

TO RENT.—A Commodious and well furnished Boarding House, capable of accommodating 35 to 40 boarders. The location a good one. For further particulars address "G. W.," Post Office Box 530.

TO RENT—From April 1st, a lot on the South Branch, at Polk street bridge, 317 feet deep, with 200 feet river front, with rail road side tracks on the same, making it a desirable location for a Lumber Yard, Coal or Wood Yard. Inquire at WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO'S Ice office, 114 Dearborn street.

TO LEASE LOW ON LONG TIME—3 lots on Lake, 4 lots on Harrison street, West Side, or in exchange for South Side improved property, with part cash. Office Griffin Bros., corner Clark and South Water streets. mh8-n374-1w

TO RENT—In the West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrave Terrace, May street, West Division, between Washington and Madison streets; a very healthful and pleasant location. Also very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton sts. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 6. apl'61-1y

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling No. 416 Wabash Avenue, containing fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, and every modern convenience and improvement. Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, 90 South Water street.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 12 State street, near Water street. Also, the Store 111 Dearborn street, and offices and lodging rooms. B. F. SAKEMAN, Room 8 at 116 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale [illegible] at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Amusements.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, Corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, HOUSE CROWDED, BY THE Beauty and Elite of the City. The original and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. Their Reception a Decided Ovation. NEW SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OPERAS, &C. Monday, March 17th, and Every Evening. ADMISSION .... 25 CENTS. [mh17-n571-2t]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock .... Curtain rises at 7¾. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the great Comic Actress, MISS JULIA DALY. Who will appear this evening in SEVEN CHARACTERS, introducing Five Songs and Seven Dances!! FUN FOR THE MILLION. MONDAY EVENING, March 17th, seventh night of Charles Gayler's brilliant Comedy, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN. Received every night last week with shouts of LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE. CAMELIA APPLEBY .... Miss Julia Daly, With CHARACTERISTIC DANCES, beautiful Tyrolean song, "On the Mountain High," and comic ditty, "My Johnny was a Shoemaker." GRAND DANCE .... Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with the Protean Burletta, IN AND OUT OF PLACE. In which Miss Daly will personate SIX CHARACTERS, introducing the French Chansonette, "Le Manola," Irish Song, "Trust to Luck;" Song and Dance, "Independence Day," and a Grand Burlesque Polka. In rehearsal, a new version, by Buckstone, of the CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. MAZEPPA IS IN PREPARATION.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good business man with a large acquaintance, and now engaged in the Produce Commission business, wishes a Partner with some money. Best of references given and required. Address "PRODUCE," through Tribune Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A furnished room without board—South Side. References given. Address, stating location and price, to "SOUTH WATER STREET," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A furnished room, by a single gentleman. Must be in the South Division, and within a few blocks of the Court House. Address, stating terms, "ROBERT," Tribune Office. mh15-n548 3t

WANTED.—The advertiser would like an engagement with a Produce Commission House. Has had much experience in the grain trade in the country, and could influence some consignments. Is thoroughly qualified to take charge of any accounts. Can give unexceptionable city reference. Address JOHN PARSONS, at the Massasoit House.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, South Side, north of Ringold Place, and east of State street; or West Side, west of Carpenter and between Lake and Adams, and east of Wood streets. Houses must have all modern improvements, not less than ten rooms. Brick or Stone buildings preferred. Price not to exceed $7,000 each. One-half or two-thirds cash, balance short time. Lots from 40 to 50 feet front, and good depth, or 30 to 100 feet and good depth. Choice unimproved property would be purchased at a low figure. Address "W," Post Office Box 3062. mh15-n537-4t

WANTED—To Exchange an Improved Farm in Green County, Wisconsin, for a good assortment of Liquors. Address "O. G. O." Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange, 153 acres of Improved Land in Rock County, Wisconsin, for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots and shoes or Groceries. Will pay part cash if required. Address P. O. Box 3917, Chicago.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in taking care of a child. Inquire at 349 West Madison street. Good references required.

WANTED.—A foreign Lady, an experienced Milliner, desires a situation as such. Speaks the German, Scandinavian and English languages. Address Box 3658.

WANTED.—A situation as Bookkeeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address G. B., at this office. mh13-n481-1w

WANTED.—A Safe, weighing from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds. Give full description, name of manufacturer, kind of lock, &c., where it can be seen and lowest price. Address Post Office Box 874. mh13-n479-1w

WANTED.—To Rent, by a small family, a comfortable house, with three bedrooms and two or three other rooms, partly or wholly furnished, or unfurnished. Would prefer one within fifteen minutes' walk of the Tremont. Suitable rooms on second floor would answer, if near Lake street. Address, stating No. and street, J. W., Box 4008.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1656. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4282.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2623, enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES OF LAND. West Side of the city preferred. Apply to J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.

WANTED—To buy for Cash, A Lot on Clark street, North of Van Buren. Inquire at 116 Randolph street. G. W. WOODS.

WANTED—A good House, suitable for a first-class Boarding House, in the South Division, north of Adams street. Parties can hear of a good tenant by addressing "A. D." Post Office Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, having a long lease yet to run, and now rented to good paying tenants at rates that yields a good percentage on the investment. The property consists of two stores and dwellings on one of the best business streets in the city. The property and location is good for a second-class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or part in property in a neighboring town. For particulars apply to THOMAS CARBINE, at 186 Randolph street, (up stairs).

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!! 500 Agents Wanted, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new. THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE. Retails for 50 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold. Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties, 25 cts; colored in States 50 cts. Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts. All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars. R. R. LANDON, Agent. 130 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago. Sole agents for L. Prang & Co's Card portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps. R. R. LANDON, Agent. Post Office Box 4453.

FARM WANTED.—To hire or rent on shares with the privilege of buying, 120 or 160 acres of first class tilling land under a good state of cultivation, a good farm house and barn, situated not more than 60 miles from Chicago preferred. Would not object to 200 or 240 acres if well located and the right kind of land. Address "FARMER," Post Office Box 479, Chicago, with full particulars.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—Any one having a furnished Cottage to rent, can hear of a good tenant by addressing Post Office Box 3285. North Side preferred.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent from 1st of May next, a pleasant house in the South Division, with not less than ten rooms, with modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $300 per year. Any one having such a house can find a prompt paying tenant by addressing Box 3036, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $22 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have realized from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for sample of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education and experience in the practice of the Law, desires to form a partnership with some gentleman or firm of professional reputation and good standing, in Chicago, or in some considerable city of the West. Can command some business at any point. A fair bonus would be paid to secure a desirable connection. References as to character and professional qualifications exchanged. Address "A. B." Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 222 and 224 S. Clark street, only a few minutes walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

NATIONAL HOUSE 278 STATE STREET.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE SOLLITT HOUSE IS A large five story Brick Building, well finished and furnished, situated in the centre of business, and convenient to Railroads, and is one of the best hotels in the city. Transient Board one dollar per day. A few Boarders at $3.50 per week. Also, a few good family rooms vacant, and prices to correspond with the times.

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, 12th inst., a Spotted Black and White [illegible] Any person who will return the same [illegible] will be suitably rewarded.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 3 West Randolph street, [illegible]

CHICAGO T... DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY ... Office, No. 51 Cl...

The Tri...
MONDAY, MARC...

For Interesting ... Fourth Page.

THE TAX ...
The item in the tax bil... gress levying ten cents ... has been stricken from th... influence of a delegation o... lers. We have not notice... which the action was ba... sume it was the impossibi... with the Canadian miller... been levied. The effect o... ticed last week in the Tri... has abundant reason for ... the action of Congress ... subject.

GEN. McCLELLAN T...
Gen. McClellan has iss... dress to his soldiers, ... the joyful news that they ... be kept inactive. The ... has come. He promis... face to face with the rebe... that he shall demand ... exertions—rapid and long ... rate combats and severe ...